TRADE AND INDUSTRY

15 July 1971 Volume 4 No 2 10p

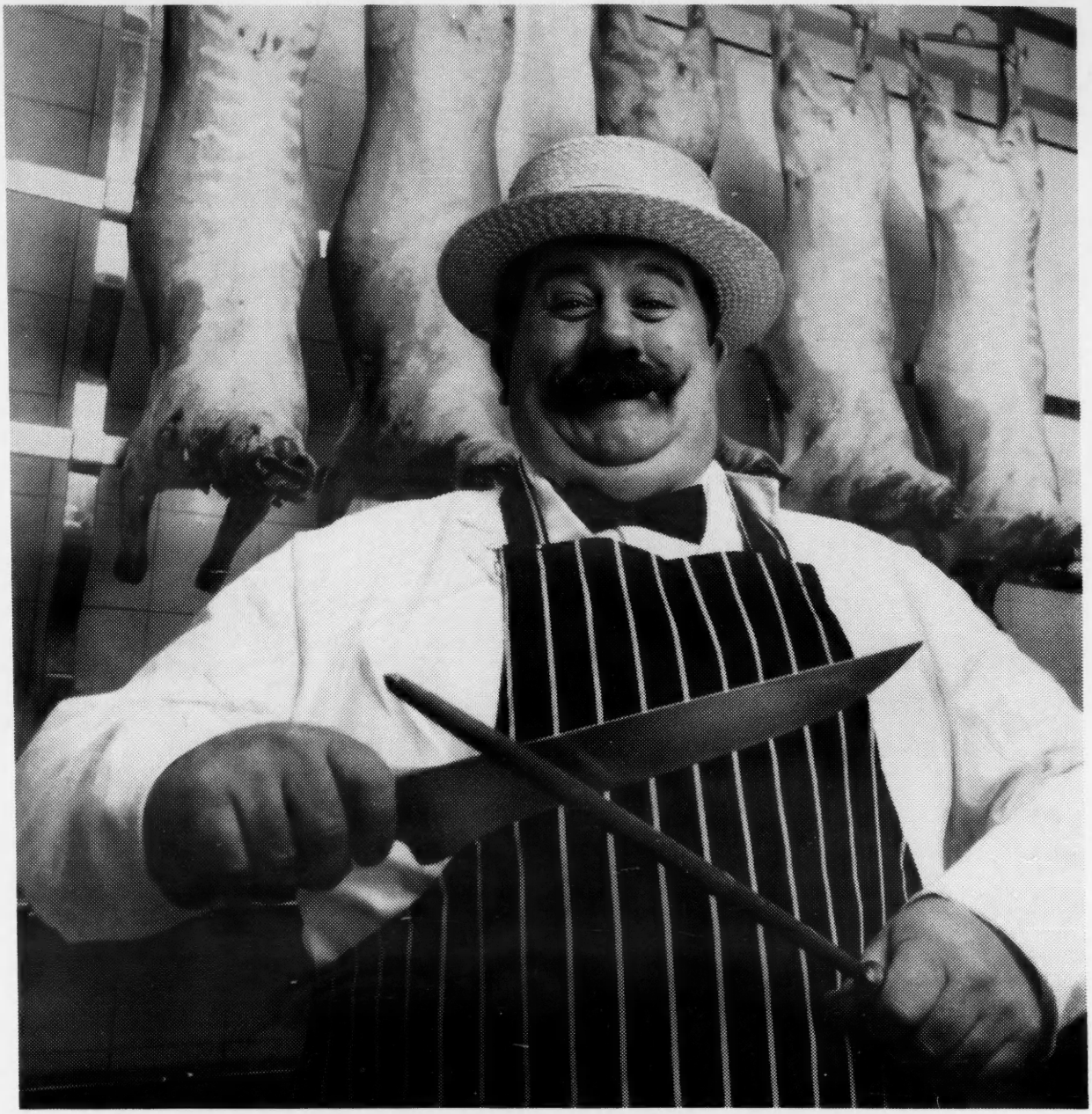
Paraguay—the market for the discriminating exporter

Selective grant to aid mineral exploration in Britain

EEC—a guide to the White Paper

Unit value and volume index numbers for May

Pointers from Poznan International Fair



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Paraguay—the market for the discriminating exporter

By B. C. MacDermot, CBE, MVO, HM Ambassador, Asunción

As this article goes to press, test drilling for oil and gas is being hopefully carried out in the Paraguayan Chaco. If oil or gas is found in commercially exploitable quantities the prospects of the country may be transformed. If not, and if nothing else turns up, Paraguay will remain a poor, predominantly rural country for many years to come, progressing only slowly towards higher standards of living. At present the population is estimated at 2¼ million. It is growing at an estimated rate of three per cent a year and more than half of it is under the age of 18. Two-thirds of the people live directly off the land, and a great part of such industry as exists processes the produce of the land. A fifth of the population lives in Asunción and at least another two-fifths within a radius of a hundred miles from it on the east side of the Paraguay river. At the end of 1969 the *per caput* share of the domestic product was roughly £100. Probably only some 20,000 families enjoy an income permitting them to buy imported goods. Our other potential customers in the private sector are industrialists; tourists who come not only to sightsee but to buy things which are unobtainable in their own countries; and residents of neighbouring lands who consume products reaching them through the so-called transit trade. In the public sector, orders (mainly for externally financed projects) can be won from government departments, particularly the Ministry of Public Works and Communications, and the decentralised agencies, the biggest buyer of which is the Electricity Administration (ANDE).

In 1970 Paraguay imported about £27 million worth of goods and expects to import some 60 per cent more by 1975. This is a small market by world standards and looked at more closely it shrinks further in size. About a quarter of imports are paid for out of loans and in the past only about a quarter of these loans have been untied. Nearly a tenth of imports consists of foodstuffs, mainly wheat. Although the Latin American Free Trade Area is not yet an important factor, as industrialisation progresses in the Argentine Republic and Brazil, these close neighbours have on the spot, and are able to offer at competitive prices, much unsophisticated equipment and machinery that Paraguay hitherto has bought overseas. Another new factor is competition from Japan.

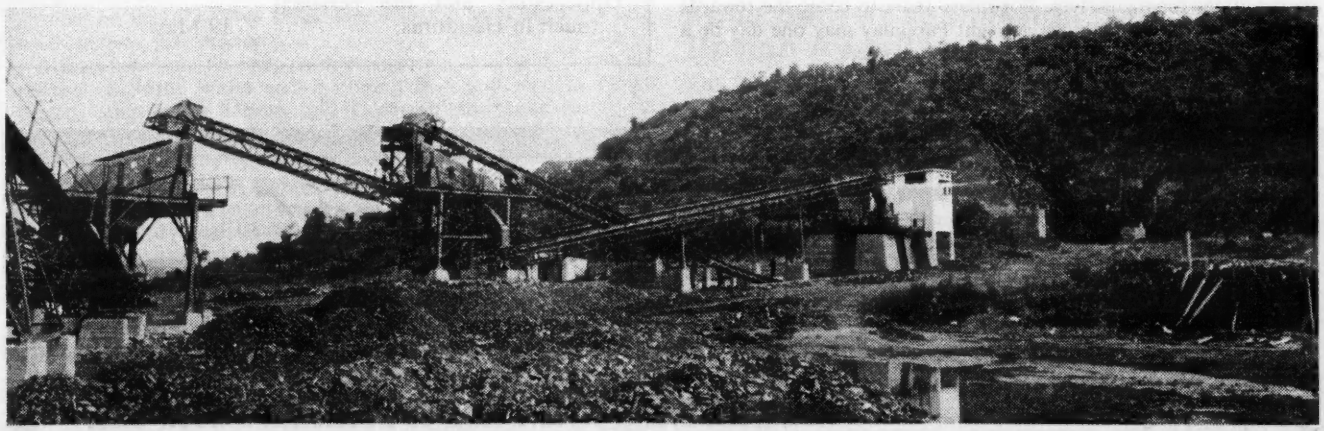
Most of the replies which the Embassy sends to inquirers are to the effect that there is nothing doing and the present article must not be allowed to encourage false hopes. Any exporter who wants to sell in Paraguay must satisfy himself that his product, if wanted at all, possesses some competitive advantage. He must also take a lot of trouble and must exercise considerable patience. If this is understood there is worthwhile business to be picked up, particularly by firms who have had experience of the needs of developing countries or who are already established in neighbouring markets. In 1970 West Germany sold twice as much as we did—three times as much if we exclude our sales of whisky. The Germans have advantages in a large colony and a loan for industrial equipment which is in practice tied, but the gap should not be so large as it is. Whisky again excluded, the Japanese now sell more than we do. A target of £1 million a year of extra business for the United Kingdom, rising to £2 million, would not be unrealistic.

Growth sectors of the next few years

One of the growth sectors of the next few years will be electric power: the hydroelectric station at Acaray is to be enlarged and a rural electrification programme will carry power into new areas. Part of this development will be financed by tied loans, but there will also be untied loans and the Electricity Administration has resources of its own. While the big business will be in the supply of capital goods, it should not be forgotten that electrification will expand a demand, now being met almost entirely by our competitors, for small motors and auxiliary equipment. At the same time it should be borne in mind that the programme will take many years to complete and that in the meantime there will continue to be a demand for small and medium sized generators.

Another growth industry is woodworking. Next year the export of logs is due to cease and new impetus will be given to the demand for saws and machinery for processing wood into plywood, parquet flooring and veneers. There is perhaps an opportunity here also for investment by firms seeking new supplies of hardwoods or furniture components.

The United Nations are undertaking an overall survey of the transport system and the report, which should be ready by next year, may have some influence in this field. In any event, however, road building will continue to form the principal element in infrastructure investment. We are ineligible for the biggest project, the paving of the Chaco road to be paid for out of a Special Fund Loan provided by the Inter-American Development Bank; and the connecting bridge over the Paraguay river may be financed from the same source. It is likely, however, that there will be World Bank loans for road making in eastern Paraguay. With only some 4,000 miles of road in a country the size of California and only



A partial view of the Frederick Parker stone crushing and sorting plant installed for the Paraguayan firm Concret-Mix S.R.L. at their Cerro Nemby quarry in 1970. The plant, worth £130,000, was financed for the local firm by British Overseas Engineering and Credit Co. Ltd. The major part of the crushed stone produced is being supplied to the Argentine road authorities through an intergovernmental contract.

PARAGUAY—THE MARKET FOR THE DISCRIMINATING EXPORTER

Continued

500 miles of these paved there is obviously a long term market for construction and maintenance machinery. The demand for vehicles, and spare parts and tyres for them, will of course also continue to grow. As we do not compete for the passenger car trade in neighbouring countries the small Paraguayan market for passenger cars will only prove tempting in special cases, but more might be done to sell trucks and buses. Now that Asunción is connected by good paved roads with Buenos Aires and the Brazilian coast the possible development of long distance freight transport, including refrigeration, should not be overlooked. The requirements of river transport will not become clear until the British consultants engaged by the United Nations to make a study of the navigability of the Paraguay river report next year, but there is likely to be demand for either small ships or barges. A recent law reserving cargo for ships flying the Paraguayan flag implies the acquisition of new vessels. As regards the air, the D.C. 3's used in internal flights cannot last much longer, the second hand Electras of Paraguayan Airlines will eventually have to be replaced, and there will always be a moderate demand for small private aircraft. Paraguay's landlocked position raises the question whether one day freighter aircraft carrying meat or other relatively valuable cargo will prove economic.

Because of the troubles that the Wheat Programme has run into, the demand for agricultural machinery is not as brisk as it was a year or two ago. But the need for agricultural machinery already introduced into the country will probably continue. The capacity of the existing plants that process vegetable oils is adequate for present output, but this is another field in which there may be some future expansion.

The consumer goods imported are all the usual things—in addition to cars: refrigerators, air-conditioners, radio and television sets, tape recorders, cameras, pharmaceuticals, toilet articles, swimming pool filters, etc. The authorities apply credit restrictions to curb demand, but under the present system anyone who has the cash may import what he likes, and, as prosperity and tourism increase, imports are bound to grow with them.

Openings for consultancies depend on sources of aid since the government departments and the decentralised agencies rarely have funds with which to pay for feasibility or market studies. Firms must therefore keep an eye on the likely dispensers of funds—the United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and also the Overseas Development Administration.

Such are the fields in which opportunities are likely to crop up, but it must be emphasised in conclusion that anyone who hopes to do business in Paraguay must go out and get it, unless he is lucky in finding an exceptionally active agent. Paraguayans, even more than most, respond to personal contact, and for this a good knowledge of Spanish is almost always desirable. Firms whose representatives regularly visit Asunción may not only be able to get in on projects at an early stage, but may also create fresh opportunities for themselves. For many years to come the rewards cannot be large, but if things go right Paraguay may one day be a market with ten or even twenty million customers.

Cooper Paraguay S.A., a Wellcome company, has recently commenced production of foot and mouth disease vaccine for the Paraguayan market. This modern laboratory incorporates the group's latest developments in this field and has a production capacity of 14 million trivalent doses per annum.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Previous articles in this series were published in the following issues of *Trade and Industry:*

Costa Rica: small but rich in opportunities	28 October 1970
Peru: the changing economy	11 November 1970
The Venezuelan economy and Anglo-Venezuelan trade	2 December 1970
Panama: the right time to tackle a promising market	16 December 1970
Brazil: one of the world's most exciting and varied markets	30 December 1970
El Salvador: the little giant	13 January
Bolivia: low in the league table but high in potential	27 January
Export prospects in Mexico for the next six years	17 February
The Dominican Republic: an economy restored	3 March
Guatemala diversifies her economy	17 March
The Andean Pact—a vehicle of economic integration	7 April
Nicaragua—a promising market for determined exporters	21 April
Colombia continues its fast growth: When did you last look at it as a market for your product?	12 May
Opportunity and the personal touch in Honduras	19 May

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Selective 35 per cent grant to aid mineral exploration in Britain

A SELECTIVE grant scheme to encourage exploration and evaluation of non-ferrous metal ores, barium minerals, fluorspar and potash in Great Britain was announced on July 8. Approved projects will attract a grant of 35 per cent of cost, within a total ceiling of £50 million.

In a written reply in the House of Commons Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, said: "This country has considerable potential for mineral development and we have been considering how to encourage mining companies to prove our mineral resources so that they can be used to best advantage. Exploration and evaluation involve exceptional and unavoidable risks and even when successful it takes a very long time before expenditure can be recovered.

'We propose therefore to meet 35 per cent of the cost of the work done by mining companies in exploring for and evaluating certain minerals in Great Britain. The scheme will be confined to nonferrous metal ores and to barium minerals, fluorspar and potash. It will be administered in a selective manner; financial assistance will be given only to approved projects and will be recovered in those cases which result in the development of a productive mine. The necessary legislation, which will be introduced as soon as possible, will permit expenditure up to £25 duced as soon as possible, will permit expenditure up to £25 if necessary.

'The scheme will, of course, in no way affect the operation of the normal planning controls under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

'The details of the scheme will now be settled in consultation with the mining industry and it will come into effect as soon as possible. In the meantime I hope that the mining companies will consider how they can make use of the scheme and will be drawing up their proposals for exploration to put forward to the Department'.

The UK scene

Minerals known to exist in Britain include tin, potash, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, gold, uranium etc. Except for a little lead and zinc which are produced as by-products of fluorspar mining in Derbyshire, the only non-ferrous metal currently mined in the UK is tin. Two mines (South Crofty and Geevor) are currently operating in Cornwall and a third (Wheal Jane) will commence production this year.

Deposits of fluorspar are currently being worked in Derbyshire and Durham. UK production in 1969 was about 190,000 metric tons. Barium minerals are currently mined in the North Riding of Yorkshire and in Derbyshire. UK production in 1969 was about 17,000 metric tons. One potash mine (Cleveland Potash) is being constructed in the North Riding and is expected to go into production in 1973. Two other mines in the same area are currently under consideration.

Mineral exploration projects in progress include tin in Cornwall, copper in North Wales and Scotland, lead and zinc in North Wales, tungsten in Devon and Cornwall and base metals in Northern Scotland. Imports of the minerals covered by the scheme are currently running at around £600 million. The main minerals concerned are copper, aluminium, nickel, lead, tin, zinc, tungsten and potash.

The necessary legislation will be introduced in the autumn. The Department of Trade and Industry hopes to begin considering applications within a few weeks. Agreement on selected schemes may be reached before legislation is through, but no support payments can be made until it has been passed. In putting forward details of a project applicants will need to show they possess the technical and financial resources to carry out the work successfully.

Mining companies wishing to take advantage of the scheme should get in touch with the Department of Trade and Industry, MME 1 Division, Thames House South, Millbank, SW1 (Tel 01-222 7000 ext 1389).

The Queen has been pleased to award an honorary CBE to Mr. Harvey F. Schwarz (centre), former managing director of the Decca Navigator Company, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the safe navigation of ships and aircraft. On July 7, Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, presented the award to Mr. Schwarz, who is a United States citizen resident in England, at an informal ceremony at the Department of Trade and Industry. They are seen here with Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten, chairman of the Navigational Electronics Council, of which Mr. Schwarz is also a member.

More companies join search for minerals in Ulster

The first large scale mineral exploration of Northern Ireland is well under way with several prospecting licences now having been granted by the Ministry of Commerce.

Twenty-three licences have been granted to six large mining companies which include Amax Exploration of UK to whom one licence has been issued for a total of about 560 square miles in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

This is the largest area for which a licence has been issued, although another company, Selection Trust Exploration Ltd of London, has been granted 15 licences for a total of 590 square miles in Counties Tyrone, Londonderry, Armagh and Down.

Work under the Amax licence, which has just been granted, is to start immediately with soil samples being taken over the complete area for analysis in the new laboratory set up by the Company in Fintona.

At the laboratory, the first to be established locally by any of the mining companies, samples from many one-inch auger holes will be analysed. This will be the first phase of an exploration programme.

Final date of submission for 1972 Design Awards

THE final date for submitting entries for the capital goods section of the 1972 Council of Industrial Design Awards scheme is July 31. Manufacturers wishing to enter products for this awards scheme should contact Mr. John Benson, Capital Goods Awards Officer, Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU, telephone: 01-839 8000 before this date.

The capital goods section of the CoID Design Awards scheme covers all classes of industrial machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, scientific instruments, medical equipment, and industrial and commercial road and rail transport. This year, for the first time, engineering components are included in the scheme. To be eligible for the 1972 awards, products must have been designed and made in Britain and have been in satisfactory use for a year. CoID Design Awards are given for products which demonstrate significant economic and technical advantages in conjunction with ease of use and appropriate appearance, with preference being given to products which achieve their design objectives in an original manner.

Let EIS help to fill your hi-fi export order book

THE world of hi-fi is already a sophisticated one, yet the trend is towards even greater sophistication. It is not surprising, therefore, that the main markets for hi-fi equipment are in the countries with highly developed economies. Nor is it surprising that sophisticated methods are needed to identify opportunities in these markets.

Since its inception last year, DTI's computerised Export Intelligence Service has notified its subscribers of some 150 hi-fi export opportunities. They came from 50 different territories, but demonstrated that the markets with the greatest interest in British hi-fi equipment are Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, USA and Australia.

The size and value of the market for British-made equipment is illustrated by the export figures for record playing decks—the high quality of these British-made units which are basic to hi-fi set-ups is now recognised by music lovers throughout the world:

Record Playing Decks	Export value
1969	£16,503,060
1970	£15,574,152
1971 (to April)	£5,620,654

These figures are clear pointers to the scope of export opportunities in associated equipment—such as amplifiers, loud speakers, etc. The majority of inquiries received by EIS for British equipment come from Western Europe, and it is estimated that West Germany has an annual audio equipment market of some £35 million and Sweden one of over £47 million.

Export Intelligence Service is designed to provide British industry with a tailor-made monitor on world markets and finance. Information (most of it is exclusive to the service) is reported daily to DTI's Export House in London by commercial staff at 220 British Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates throughout the world. And EIS's computer-based service is geared to ensure that this information reaches its subscribers by first-class mail within 48 hours of its receipt. For only £25, a subscriber to EIS gets 500 items of export market information tailored to his needs—in other words five new pence buys him a chance of export business worth infinitely more. Those 500 items can be supplied over any period of time and the subscription is not due for renewal until they have all been received.

In addition to the categories of information mentioned above, EIS provides market reports, shorter market pointers to new trade opportunities, successful bidders for foreign contracts, information about overseas buyers visiting the United Kingdom, opportunities for co-operation with overseas manufacturers (shared production or licensing of know-how, designs, trade marks, etc), details of tariff and import regulation changes in overseas countries, international aid and loan agreements and trade agreements, advance notification of overseas trade fairs, British Weeks, etc, and quarterly reports on the latest economic and trading situation in over 100 countries.

For full details of EIS contact the nearest DTI Regional Office or DTI's offices in Scotland and Wales; or Export Data Branch at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel 01-248 5757; telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN.)

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

DEALERS IN SECURITIES

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place in the lists of Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed dealers

Additions

Ariston Securities Ltd, 23 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1

Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A, 42 Gresham Street, London EC2

Baruch Strauss Continuation, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London EC2

Julian S Hodge and Company Ltd, 31 Windsor Place, Cardiff

Investment Management and Finance Ltd, 65 London Wall, London EC2

Packshaw and Associates Ltd, 29/30 Cornhill London EC3

Ranelagh Finance Ltd, 23 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1

Deletions

Trendex and Co Pty Ltd, 138/139 Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London EC2

L and I Szpiro (Great Britain) Ltd, Grosvenor House, 30 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1A 2LT

Changes of name

First National Maryland and Heller Ltd has changed its name to First Maryland Ltd

London and County (A and D) Investments Ltd has changed its name to London and County (Foreign) Ltd

Ufitec Trust Company Ltd has changed its name to Concorde Trust Ltd

Exempted dealers

Additions

Burston Hoare and Company Ltd, 43 Moorgate, London EC2

Eagle Pension Funds Ltd, 1 Threadneedle Street, London EC2

Deletions

Mentor Industrial Trust Ltd, Aquis House, 4 Russell Street, Leeds 1

Yorkshire Industrial Trust Ltd, Aquis House, 4 Russell Street, Leeds 1

Change of Address

Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd, 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2P 2JY

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1971 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Additions

Group and/or Name and Address of Management Company	Name of Scheme	Name and Address of Trustee
Barclays Unicorn Ltd. Unicorn House 252/6 Romford Road London E7	Unicorn Recovery Trust	Royal Exchange Assurance Royal Exchange London EC3
National Fixed Investment Trust Ltd. National Group House 3/5 Norwich Street Fetter Lane London EC4	Natural Resources and Allied Industries Unit Fund	National Westminster Bank Ltd. 41 Lothbury London EC2
Slater, Walker Trust Management Ltd. 30 St. Paul's Churchyard London EC4	Slater, Walker Financial Trust	National Westminster Bank Ltd. 41 Lothbury London EC2

Changes

The name of Essential Minerals Trust has been changed to Vavasseur Essential Minerals Trust

The name of Oil and Energy Trust has been changed to Vavasseur Oil and Energy Trust

The name of The Commonwealth Unit Trust Fund has been changed to Vavasseur Commonwealth Unit Trust Fund

The name of Invest In Leisure Unit Trust has been changed to Vavasseur Leisure Fund

The name of Orthodox Unit Trust has been changed to Vavasseur Orthodox Unit Trust

The name of Hodge Overseas Unit Trust has been changed to Oceanic Overseas Unit Trust

The name of Hodge Export Industries Unit Trust has been changed to Oceanic Financial Unit Trust.

The United Kingdom and the European Communities

'The prime objective of any British Government must be to safeguard the security and prosperity of the United Kingdom and its peoples ... Since 1961 successive British Governments have taken the view that these fundamental interests would be best served by British accession to the European Communities'.

These are the opening words of 'The United Kingdom and the European Communities' (Command 4715, price 25p, published by HMSO last week). Part I sets out the reasoning which has led to this conclusion. It outlines the evolution and purposes of the EEC, ECSC and EURATOM, and quotes from the second Article of the Treaty of Rome which affirms that the EEC's task is 'by setting up a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increase in stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations of the Member States'.

The White Paper states that these are objectives to which the United Kingdom can wholeheartedly subscribe. It goes on to show how the Six have increased the prosperity of each Member and promoted the interests of the Community as a whole 'So that there is no significant body of opinion inside the Six which is opposed to the Communities'.

The United Kingdom's part in post-war European collaboration and its previous negotiations with the Communities are described, and the political case for membership is set out. The White Paper looks at possible alternatives, concluding that no other grouping of countries offers us comparable opportunities. (In the following material, extracts from the White Paper are preceded by the relevant paragraph number.)

The economic case

40. The central question here is how membership of the Community would affect the structure of our economy and so the prosperity of our people. For many years we have faced familiar problems: difficulties with the balance of payments, a disappointing record in industrial investment, and an inadequate rate of economic growth. The result is that we have begun to drop seriously behind other countries, and particularly the members of the Community, in attaining a higher standard of living.

The scene at HM Stationery Office's bookshop in High Holborn on the publication day of the White Paper on the EEC membership.

41. The Government believe that membership would provide the most favourable opportunity for achieving the progress which we all desire. Studies made by the Confederation of British Industries show that this belief is shared by a substantial majority of British industry. Our entry would not, of course, of itself bring about some automatic improvement in our performance and it would involve us in costs as well as benefits. The following paragraphs discuss the costs and advantages of membership in more detail.

42. All member countries contribute to a common budget for certain specific purposes, such as agricultural support, the European Social Fund, and administrative costs. We shall be required to pay a contribution to the Community budget which—after allowing for our estimated receipts from the budget—will involve a net cost to our balance of payments of some £100 million in the first year. The cost in later years will depend primarily on whether it becomes possible gradually to reduce the predominant share of the budget which agricultural expenditure at present takes up. If the structure of the budget were to remain unchanged the net balance of payments cost would rise to some £200 million in the fifth year. Thereafter our contribution will be limited for two further years (see paragraph 94 below).

43. Gradual adoption of the common agricultural policy will stimulate British farm output and open Community markets to our food exports, but at the same time will raise food prices in the United Kingdom and the cost of our food imports. The extent of this increase in food prices and import costs will naturally depend on the difference between Community and world food prices. This difference has narrowed significantly in the last two or three years. But assuming a continuation of the present price gap and allowing for likely changes in patterns of United Kingdom production and consumption, the additional cost to our balance of payments on account of food imports seems unlikely to amount to more than about £5 million in the first year, and £50 million a year by the end of the transitional period. On the same assumption about world and Community prices it is estimated that the rise in average retail food prices during the transitional period resulting from our adoption of the common agricultural policy will amount to about 2½ new pence in the £ each year. As a result, the cost of living will increase by about half a new penny in the £ each year, but at the same time tariff reductions should lead to lower prices for manufactures which will go some way to offset this increase. The influence on wage movements of the increase in the cost of living is not expected to have any significant effect on the costs of industry nor, therefore, on our balance of trade. In addition, we should be asked to subscribe £37.5 million in sterling to the paid-up capital of the European Investment Bank: it is expected that the greater part of this sum will remain in the United Kingdom. We should also subscribe £24 million to the reserve funds of the ECSC; this would be primarily if not wholly spent in this country (see paragraph 159 below).

44. The effects of membership on British industry will stem principally from the creation of an enlarged European market by the removal of tariffs between the United Kingdom and the Community countries, and, less importantly, from other tariff changes.* The response of British industry will be broadly of two different kinds. First, there will be the immediate reaction of a British exporter to each annual reduction in the tariff on his exports to the Community. This response will involve a decision whether, for example, to maintain his prices and so increase his profit margins, or reduce his prices and so expand his sales. But secondly, and in the long run far more significant than this response to relatively small annual changes in tariffs, will be industry's decisions on how to take advantage by structural changes of the opportunities opened up by the creation at the end of the transitional period of a permanent, assured, and greatly enlarged market. Manufacturers will be operating in a "domestic market" perhaps five times as large as at present, in which tariff barriers cannot be put up against them however well they do. There will

(Continued on next page)

* British exporters will benefit from preferential access to those markets associated, or having special trade arrangements, with the Community. On the other hand they will share with Community exporters their present preferential position in other EFTA countries and in the Irish Republic; and must expect a faster erosion of existing Commonwealth preferences, which have, however, been steadily eroded over recent years and which would probably continue to diminish in future even if we remained outside the Community.

in consequence be a radical change in planning, investment, production and sales effort.

45. Any calculation of the effects on the balance of trade of these tariff changes will only produce a valid estimate if it takes account of the parallel existence of both these influences operating on industry. And a simple summation of estimates of industry's immediate responses to the small annual tariff changes involved would reflect only the false assumption that no other changes were taking place. The Government do not believe that the overall response of British industry to membership can be quantified in terms of its effect upon the balance of trade. They are confident that this effect will be positive and substantial, as it has been for the Community.

Use of resources

46. Growth and prosperity in any country, including of course each of the six Community countries, depend first and foremost upon the size and effective use of its resources of manpower, plant, equipment and managerial skill. It is essential to deploy these resources to the maximum benefit, and this requires the pursuit of appropriate economic policies. This requirement would be mandatory upon the United Kingdom in any event. However, the general economic and commercial environment within which a country operates is also a vital element in its success in creating wealth and promoting welfare. The environment can be conducive to growth, or it can be unfavourable to growth. It is generally agreed that for advanced industrial countries the most favourable environment is one where markets are large, and are free from barriers to trade. These conditions favour specialisation, the exploitation of economies of scale, the developing and marketing of new products, and a high level of investment in the most modern and up-to-date equipment. Through increased competition, they foster the more efficient use of resources over a wide area of industry and help to check the trend to monopoly positions on the part of large-scale organisations.

47. In particular, the development and exploitation of modern industrial technology upon which so much of our employment and income increasingly depends, requires greater resources for research and development and wider markets than any one Western European nation can provide. The different national systems of corporate law and taxation in Western Europe make it difficult for European firms to combine and co-operate effectively to meet competition from the great firms whose resources are based on the much larger home markets of the United States and, more recently, of Japan. In recent years Western European markets for jet aircraft and aero engines, for computers and advanced electronic equipment, for nuclear fuel and power, for motor vehicles and for many other products have been increasingly dominated or penetrated by the much larger international corporations based outside Europe. Together, the Western European nations can organise themselves to compete with these giants, which are otherwise bound to go on increasing their share of European industrial markets.

48. If we enter the Communities we shall be able to profit from the general advantages of a larger market and, in particular, to play a full part in the development of industries based on advanced technology. If we do not join, we shall forgo these opportunities which the members of the Communities will increasingly enjoy. Their industries will have a home market of some 190 million people, with preferential markets in other European and overseas countries. Our industries would have a home market of some 55 million people, with perhaps another 45 million in EFTA, as against the home market of some 290 million people we should have if we joined the Communities.

49. The economic growth of the Six countries had already been considerable in the 1950s, as they recovered from the disruptions of war and occupation. The formation of the European Economic Community then created an environment within which they have each made further and striking progress over the past decade. In considering the likely effect upon our economy of membership of an enlarged Community we must first examine the evidence of that decade.

50. The members of the Community created a common market in industrial goods by steadily eliminating the tariffs on imports from one another over the years 1959-68. The abolition of tariffs provided a strong and growing stimulus to the mutual trade of Community countries. It is estimated that by 1969 the value of this 'intra-trade' in manufactured products was about 50 per cent higher than it would have been, had the Community not been formed; moreover it appears that the stimulus to intra-trade is continuing. The abolition of tariffs and this consequent increase in intra-trade were accompanied by important changes in the performance of manufacturing industries in the Six countries. Those industries which competed with imports faced an intensification of competitive pressure as tariffs fell, obliging them to seek ways of raising efficiency and reducing costs. By the same token, prospects for exporting dramatically improved. Import competition and export expansion were closely associated with a growth in investment. The outcome of these processes was a significant improvement in the rate of growth of manufacturing productivity, and therefore, higher national incomes in the Community than the member countries believe they would have enjoyed otherwise. Moreover, the increase in productivity was accompanied by a low level of unemployment, even though large numbers of farm workers left the land for industry.

51. The rate of growth of manufacturing output per head in the five major Community countries had already been at a generally high level over the 1950s and early 1960s, faster than in nearly all other comparable industrial economies. In the latter half of the 1960s, however, this growth rate showed a further marked increase (with the one exception of Italy, where the very high rate achieved in the earlier period was not quite maintained).

52. The rapid growth in manufacturing productivity in the Six was a key factor in their impressive economic record in the past decade. But other indicators also show clearly the extent of the advances made by comparison with the United Kingdom. For example, in 1958 average earnings in Britain were similar to those in France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands and well over half as high again as those in Italy. By 1969 average earnings in Italy had caught up with British earnings, and in the other Community countries, earnings were now between a quarter and a half higher on average than those in Britain. In real terms (ie. after allowing for price inflation), average British earnings had increased by less than 40 per cent between 1958 and 1969, while in the Community countries average real earnings have gone up over 75 per cent. Similarly, all the Community countries enjoyed rates of growth of gross national product (GNP) per head of population, or of private consumption per head, roughly twice as great as Britain's.

53. Moreover, at the same time a high proportion of the Community's output continued to be channelled into investment, so providing the basis for further rapid growth. In the period 1959-69, the Six devoted 24 per cent of their GNP to investment, whereas the figure for Britain was 17 per cent.

54. Finally, the Community as a whole have maintained a strong balance of payments position, earning a surplus on current account of more than $25,000 million over the period 1958 to 1969; by comparison the United Kingdom had a small cumulative deficit on current account over these years.

Prospects for our economy

55. This, then has been the experience of the Community. It is the conviction of the Governments, of the industries, and of the trade unions in the Six countries that their economic progress has been promoted in large measure by the changes brought about by the creation of the Community. The economic structure of the United Kingdom is in many respects similar to that of the member countries of the Community. We, like they, are a highly industrialised society, without large indigenous resources of raw materials, and thus heavily dependent upon foreign trade. Like the three larger members of the Community—which in size of population are closely comparable to ourselves—we have a widely diversified industrial structure, which has great potential for development in a larger market.

56. In the light of the experience of the Six themselves, and their conviction that the creation of the Community materially contributed to their growth, and of the essential similarity of our

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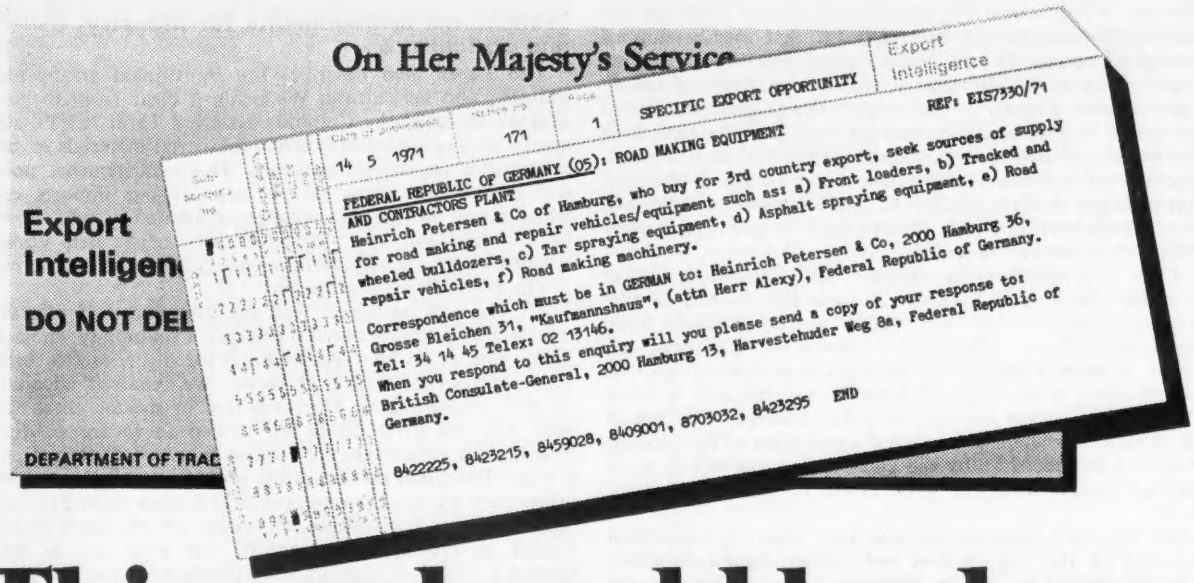
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economies, the Government are confident that membership of the enlarged Community will lead to much improved efficiency and productivity in British industry, with a higher rate of investment and a faster growth of real wages. The studies, mentioned earlier, made by the Confederation of British Industries show that this belief is shared by a substantial majority of British industry, whose own interests are at stake, and who are in the best position to judge. A more efficient United Kingdom industry will be more competitive not only within the enlarged Community but also in world markets generally.

57. These improvements in efficiency and competitive power should enable the United Kingdom to meet the balance of payments costs of entry over the next decade as they gradually build up. The improvements in efficiency will also result in a higher rate of growth of the economy. This will make it possible to provide for a more rapid improvement in our national standard of living as well as to pay for the costs of entry. For example, if a rate of growth of national income a ½ per cent higher were to be achieved as a result of membership, by the end of a period of five years our national income would be some £1,100 million higher in the fifth year.

58. Her Majesty's Government have now carefully considered the outcome of the negotiations and the arrangements which have been agreed to resolve the problems identified both by the present Government and their predecessors. Like their predecessors, the present Government have also sought to ensure that changes in trading patterns, especially those concerning the Commonwealth, will be gradual, and will give time and opportunity for those concerned to make any adjustments which might prove necessary. They believe these aims have been achieved.

59. The costs of joining the Community—set out in this White Paper—are the price we should have to pay for the economic and political advantages. These advantages will more than outweigh the costs, provided we seize the opportunities of the far wider home market now open to us. If we do, we shall obtain, as the Six have done since the Communities were founded, a substantial increase in our trade, a stimulus to growth and investment, and a greater rise in real wages and standards of living than we have known in recent years or would be possible if we remained outside the Communities.

60. Beyond these economic considerations are the broad political perspectives. In an enlarged Community we could better serve our own interests and those of our traditional friends and allies. Together with the other members of the enlarged Community we could do more and better than any of us could do alone. Together we could tackle problems of technological innovation and development which would be too big for any one of us. Together we could create a more civilised environment. Together we could compete more effectively overseas. Together we could help the poorer countries of the world more generously than if we were working on our own. And together the members of the enlarged Community would be able to help each other.

The outcome of the negotiations

Part II sets out the agreements already reached. A few matters remain to be settled and there will be continuing close examination with the Community of their detailed rules and provisions to decide what adaptations may be necessary to meet the circumstances of this country and of the enlarged Community.

Dealing with participation and voting in the Communities' institutions, the Paper emphasises that, where Member States' vital interests are at stake, it is Community practice to proceed only by unanimity. Arrangements reached in the negotiations will ensure that the United Kingdom will be able from entry to play a full part in the management and future development of the Community.

It has been agreed that, in the period between the signature of the Treaty of Accession and its coming into force, there will be joint consultations to ensure that decisions by the Communities' institutions take due account of the interests of Britain as a prospective member. This will ensure that the British Government will be able to influence Community decisions during this period. The same procedure will apply to decisions taken by the United Kingdom during this period which would affect the obligations we shall have undertaken as a prospective member.

Transitional arrangements for industry and agriculture

The Paper then describes the transitional arrangements for industry and agriculture. We made it clear from the beginning that we accepted the Common External Tariff (CET), subject to special arrangements for certain industrial materials of particular importance to British industry. The arrangements now made will ensure that about 90 per cent of our imports of twelve items from outside the enlarged Community will continue to be imported duty free. This will particularly help Canada and Australia who are important suppliers of several of the materials.

The White Paper continues:

77. We also accepted that the common agricultural policy would apply throughout the enlarged Community, subject to the arrangements for New Zealand and for sugar, and to clarification on a number of issues. However, we required adequate transitional arrangements. Our objective in seeking these was twofold. On industrial tariffs we wished to secure as quickly as possible the advantages for British industry of integration within a single European market, while providing an adequate period of adjustment for our Commonwealth and other trading partners. For agriculture and horticulture, we needed arrangements which would permit an orderly adjustment by our producers to the Community's system of support and marketing; avoid sharp increases in food prices; and prevent abrupt dislocation of the exports of our Commonwealth and other third country suppliers.

78. These objectives have been achieved by the arrangements described in paragraphs 79-87 below.

Industrial tariffs

79. There are two main processes involved here. First, all tariffs on trade between the United Kingdom and the Six have to be eliminated. This is to be done in five equal stages, starting three months after accession. Second, subject to the special tariff arrangements referred to above we have to apply the CET to all countries neither belonging to, nor enjoying any special arrangements* with, the enlarged Community. For those countries affected which at present have no preferential position in our market, this will involve only fairly minor adjustments to the duties we apply to their goods: in general the CET is rather lower than our own tariff. However, for the countries affected which currently enjoy free entry to our market, it will mean the gradual application of the CET to their exports to this country. It has been agreed that our move to the CET should be carried out in four stages, starting a year after accession. The table below shows how these arrangements would work out if we join the Community on 1 January 1973:

TABLE 1.

	Abolition of tariffs between the Six and the United Kingdom (per cent)	Cumulative reduction (per cent)	Adoption of the CET by the United Kingdom (per cent)	Cumulative movement towards adoption of the CET (per cent)
April 1, 1973	20	20	—	—
January 1, 1974	20	40	40	40
January 1, 1975	20	60	20	60
January 1, 1976	20	80	20	80
July 1, 1977	20	100	20	100

80. These arrangements have two substantial advantages for us. In the first place they will ensure that within three years of entry (when the Community's tariffs will have been cut by 80 per cent) our exporters will have virtually duty-free access to the large and rapidly growing market of the Six. The opportunities will be considerable. The CET is not on average high, but tariff averages can

* The countries expected to have special arrangements with the enlarged Community include: those members of the European Free Trade Association who do not become members of the Community; the independent Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific; our dependent territories, except Gibraltar and Hong Kong (for which see paragraph 118), and the countries with which the existing Community has special arrangements, which include the countries associated under the Yaounde Convention, the dependent territories of the Six and the countries mentioned in the section on 3rd Country Agreements. The enlarged Community will also be offering preferences to most developing countries under the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Generalised Preference Scheme.

be misleading; in several sectors of importance to British industry the barriers we face are still substantial—22 per cent on commercial vehicles, up to 18 per cent on organic chemicals, 16-18 per cent on plastics, 18 per cent on tractors and 14 per cent on diesel engines. In the second place, the delay of a year before our first move to the CET should usefully lengthen the period of adjustment for our Commonwealth partners.

Agricultural transition

81. Under the common agricultural policy the level of market prices for the main agricultural commodities is maintained in two ways. The price of imports is kept up to a minimum or threshold price by means of variable import levies; and the internal market is supported at an intervention price, slightly below the threshold price, at which any surpluses are bought by the Community's agricultural fund. These arrangements apply to cereals, milk products, beef and veal, pigmeat and sugar and (except for support buying) to poultry and eggs, though they vary in detail for each commodity. The agricultural fund also compensates Community exporters when their sales to third countries are made at prices below Community levels.

82. We shall adopt this Community system of support—though not Community prices—in the first year of membership. We shall introduce threshold and intervention prices of our own. These will be lower than the full Community threshold and intervention prices—the difference corresponding to the difference between our market price levels and those of the present members. We shall then increase our threshold and intervention prices gradually to full Community levels by six steps over the five years of the transitional period. These will be equal steps, subject to a 10 per cent tolerance up or down if needed in the interests of flexibility. As market prices are increased, British farmers will increasingly get their returns from the market, and deficiency payments will be phased out.

83. There will be free trade with the Six in the products concerned, subject only, throughout the transitional period, to arrangements to compensate for the difference in price levels. These will take the form of fixed levies on our exports to them and fixed compensatory payments on their exports to us. These levies and export payments will be gradually reduced by six steps over the five years, as prices come into line. There will be comparable arrangements for trade between the present members of the Community and the other applicant countries, and between the applicant countries.

84. The operation of the levy system will give producers in the enlarged Community preference over imports from other countries whenever market prices are below the threshold. British producers will share in this preference throughout the Community and will have the safeguard of the intervention prices to support their market.

85. For those agricultural commodities for which the Community has a common external tariff instead of, or in addition to, levies, the transitional arrangements will take the form of tariff adjustments similar to those agreed for industry (paragraph 79). Our tariff will gradually be adjusted to the common external tariff and eliminated against other members of the enlarged Community. The precise arrangements remain to be worked out in detail. For horticulture, which depends on the tariff as its main form of protection, there will be a slower rate of tariff adjustment with no change at all in the first year of transition. For apples and pears our existing import quotas will be replaced by compensatory import levies offsetting the difference between British and Community prices. These levies will be phased out over five years so as to bring prices gradually into line, with the same provision for flexibility as in the case of agricultural prices. The horticultural industry is subject to some climatic and structural disadvantages, but there are many sectors in which it is competitive and in all sectors there will be opportunities for efficient growers who can adapt to the new situation. Assistance for new investment is already given under the horticulture improvement scheme and the Government have recently announced a high rate of grant for grubbing up old orchards to improve the market for commercial producers. Where efficient growers face special problems of adjustment they will be given the necessary help to meet them. The Government will consider with the industry how this can best be done.

86. It has further been agreed that the enlarged Community will be ready to take prompt and effective action to remedy any difficulties arising out of the transitional arrangements for agriculture and horticulture or any threat of abrupt dislocation to Commonwealth and other third country suppliers.

87. The transitional arrangements provide a sound basis for a smooth and orderly transition for our farmers and growers under conditions of fair competition and stability. They also allow time for the adjustment of trading patterns, with safeguards against dislocation. British farm output is on a rising trend and it has been the policy of the Government to encourage this. In the enlarged Community British farmers generally can expect better overall returns for their produce despite higher feed costs. There will also be better prospects for our exports of agricultural and food products in the markets of the enlarged Community at higher prices. Our efficient agricultural and food industries are well placed to take advantage of these opportunities. Thus, as a result of our entry, home agricultural output can be expected to expand more quickly. The Government expect additional expansion of some 8 per cent overall on this account by 1977. With these prospects, the industry can plan ahead and invest with confidence.

88. It is estimated that membership will affect food prices gradually over a period of about six years with an increase of about 2½ per cent each year in retail prices. As food accounts for about a quarter of total consumer expenditure the effect on the cost of living would be about ½ per cent each year. There is, of course, no harmonisation of retail prices in the Community. The effect of entry on the retail prices of foodstuffs here will therefore depend on many factors, including the efficiency of our own system of processing and distribution. It will vary from commodity to commodity. Some, such as butter, cheese and beef, are likely to rise by significantly more than the average; others, such as bread, flour and eggs, by about the average; and others, such as milk, fish, oils and fats, tea and coffee should show little change in price. For some fruit and vegetables prices should be lower at certain times of the year. Moreover, the increase in food prices will be offset to some extent by lower prices for other consumer goods as a result of tariff reductions.

89. These estimates compare with an estimated increase of 18-26 per cent in food prices over the transitional period set out in the 1970 White Paper.* Since that White Paper was published, however, the gap between United Kingdom and Community food prices has narrowed considerably, partly because world prices have been rising faster than Community prices.

The White Paper also deals with fisheries and other agricultural questions, including hill farming and animal health.

A section deals with the United Kingdom's contribution to the Community budget and there is an annex explaining the Community's direct income system.

The Commonwealth

The White Paper emphasises that the interest of Commonwealth countries have been a major concern of the Government throughout the negotiations.

98. Provision has been made to safeguard New Zealand exports of dairy products by arrangements acceptable to the New Zealand Government. Both the British Government and the New Zealand Government consider that the position which will obtain on entry into the Community in respect of trade in New Zealand lamb is satisfactory.

99. For all British dependent territories with the exception of Hong Kong and Gibraltar (see paragraph 118) and for all independent Commonwealth developing countries with the exception of those in Asia, arrangements have been made which provide the opportunities of Association—or in the case of the independent developing countries the alternative of a trade agreement—with the enlarged Community, thereby permitting these countries access on favourable terms to the markets of the enlarged Community. Sugar producing countries in the developing Commonwealth have the assurance that within the framework of an association agreement or a trading arrangement it will be the Community's firm purpose to safeguard their interests.

(Continued on next page)

* "Britain and the European Communities: An Economic Assessment". (Cmnd. 4289, February 1970).

100. Independent Asian Commonwealth countries will not only benefit from the generalised preference scheme of the enlarged Community, but have an undertaking that it will be the enlarged Community's continuing objective to expand and reinforce existing trade relations and that the Community will be ready to examine trade problems which might arise in future with a view to finding appropriate solutions.

101. For the more highly industrialised members of the Commonwealth—Australia and Canada—it has been recognised since 1967 that special arrangements of the kind negotiated for New Zealand and developing Commonwealth countries would be inappropriate. The Common External Tariff will be applied to their industrial exports into the United Kingdom gradually over the transitional period, and their exports of agricultural produce to the United Kingdom will also be affected by the arrangements made with Community. But they stand to benefit from the agreements on tariffs on certain industrial materials (see Annex B); and it has been agreed that the Community will take speedy and effective action to deal with any abrupt dislocation of trade in agricultural products.

New Zealand dairy products and lamb

102. Butter accounts for about 11 per cent of New Zealand's total export earnings, and cheese for about 4 per cent. About 85 per cent of her export earnings from butter and cheese come from exports to the United Kindgom. Our aim has been to secure satisfactory arrangements for continuing access for New Zealand exports of these products to the markets of the enlarged Community. This was particularly desirable for butter, both because butter is much the more important to the New Zealand dairy industry and because New Zealand butter will be in direct competition with supplies from within the enlarged Community; the Community countries are not major producers of cheddar cheese.

103. It has been agreed that there will be special arrangements to guarantee New Zealand a market for agreed quantities of dairy products. For butter, the guaranteed quantity for the first five years will be reduced by 4 per cent per annum so that the fifth year of the transitional period New Zealand will be able to sell at least 80 per cent of her present entitlement in the United Kingdom. For cheese, the quantities guaranteed will gradually be reduced through steps of 90, 80, 60 and 40 per cent in the first four years to 20 per cent of the present level by the fifth year. This means that in terms of milk equivalent New Zealand can be assured of selling at least 71 per cent of the present quantity in 1977. Moreover, New Zealand will under these arrangements enjoy a guaranteed price for these sales at the average of prices on our market during the four years 1969-72. We estimate that this will result in prices to New Zealand substantially higher than the average of recent years, when New Zealand has not had a guaranteed price in our market.

104. During the first five-year period, it will be open to the Council of the Community, of which we would of course be a member, to make adjustments as between guaranteed quantities of butter and of cheese, provided that the tonnage expressed as milk equivalent corresponds to the total quantities approved for the two products for the year in question.

105. The effect of these arrangements is that New Zealand will still be guaranteed in six years' time minimum sales of 136,000 tons of butter and 15,000 tons of cheese (and considerably more meanwhile). These are minimum guarantees, and depending on market requirements New Zealand may have the prospect of selling more under the normal Community arrangements, especially in the case of cheese. Since we estimate that the price which New Zealand will receive will be substantially above the level of recent years, this will give her the prospect over the five years of total export earnings in our market at or above the level of those which she has enjoyed in recent years.

106. During the third year after our accession, the institutions of the Community will review the butter situation, taking account of the supply and demand position and trends in the major producing and consuming countries of the world, particularly in the Community and New Zealand. They will decide, in the light of this review, on suitable measures for ensuring beyond 1977 the continuation of special arrangements for New Zealand butter. There will be no guarantee for cheese after 1977, but substantial sales are expected to continue as New Zealand cheese does not compete directly with Community production.

107. Among the considerations of which account will be taken during this review will be the progress made towards an effective world agreement on milk products and the question of New Zealand's progress towards diversification of its economy and its exports. The Community have undertaken to make every effort to promote the conclusion of an international agreement on dairy products; and to pursue a trade policy which will not frustrate New Zealand's efforts to diversify. This should help New Zealand to increase her earnings in other markets.

108. These agreements have been accepted by the New Zealand Government as adequately safeguarding her interests and as a major concession by the Community. Although they have some reservation about the basis for determining the guaranteed price (because they naturally wanted the best of this settlement) New Zealand can meet the challenge of British membership of the Communities and have described the agreement as highly satisfactory.

109. The arrangements described above represent a satisfactory settlement of the problems raised for New Zealand's butter and cheese exports. The Government have recognised that New Zealand also depends heavily on the British market for her exports of lamb. These three products play a vital role in the economic and social well being of New Zealand.

110. There is no common organisation of the market in the Community for sheepmeat and each member state at present sets it own conditions for entry from third countries. There is however one common element. This is the CET set at a level of 20 per cent and we have agreed to adjust to this tariff over the transitional period. Both we and New Zealand consider that an acceptable volume of trade in New Zealand lamb will continue to flow over such a tariff. Forward estimates of production and consumption indicate that the United Kingdom in the enlarged Community will remain a substantial importer of New Zealand lamb. Both the United Kingdom and New Zealand are closely concerned with arrangements for sheepmeat following British entry, as the United Kingdom will be by far the major consumer of sheepmeat in an enlarged Community. The Government has therefore been able to express to the New Zealand Government its confidence that there will continue to be adequate and remunerative access for lamb from traditional sources of supply.

Sugar

111. Our aim has been to obtain a firm assurance of a secure and continuing market in the enlarged Community on fair terms for the sugar exports of the developing countries which are members of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (CSA).

112. The Government's contractual obligations to buy agreed quantities of sugar under the CSA from all participants, including Australia, until the end of 1974 will be fulfilled and domestic beet sugar production will accordingly continue to be limited until then. Thereafter it has been agreed that the arrangements for sugar imports from developing Commonwealth sugar producers should be made within the framework of an association agreement or trading agreement with the enlarged Community.* It has further been agreed that the enlarged Community will have as its firm purpose the safeguarding of the interests of the developing countries concerned whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of primary products and in particular of sugar. After consultations held in London June 2-3, 1971, this solution was accepted as satisfactory by the countries concerned on the basis of the following statement which has been placed on record with the Community:

> 'The Governments represented (United Kingdom, Antigua, Barbados, Fiji, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and British Honduras) expressed their satisfaction at the Community's readiness to offer the Governments concerned a choice of forms of association or a trading agreement; and also at the readiness to recognise the United Kingdom's contractual commitments to all the CSA member countries up to the end of 1974.

* The arrangements for India are dealt with in paragraph 119.

'They noted that, in negotiations with the enlarged Community on association or trading agreements, it would be open to the Governments concerned to act individually or collectively. They further noted that the negotiations were due to be concluded by 1975, and that pending conclusion their existing patterns of trade with the United Kingdom would be maintained.

'There was a full discussion of the Community's offer made on sugar after 1974. The British Delegation assured other delegations that the Community's proposals constituted a specific and moral commitment by the enlarged Community, of which the United Kingdom would be a part. The British Government and other Commonwealth Governments participating regard this offer as a firm assurance of a secure and continuing market in the enlarged Community on fair terms for the quantities of sugar covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in respect of all its existing developing member countries. The developing Commonwealth countries will continue to plan their future on this basis.'

In addition, representatives of the Governments concerned stressed the importance of a continuing and viable International Sugar Agreement to all sugar-producing countries.

Trade relations with developing members of the Commonwealth and dependent territories

113. We made it clear in the negotiations that we needed to ensure that trade relations between these countries and the enlarged Community should be safeguarded *either* by the establishment of association arrangements, comparable with those already accorded to developing countries enjoying similar traditional relations with members of the present Community, *or*, where this was not appropriate, by alternative solutions.

114. There are various ways in which developing countries are at present associated with the Community. Under the Yaoundé Convention certain African States and the Malagasy Republic enjoy preferential or duty-free access to the markets of the Community, usually in return for preferences which they grant on exports from the Community in their markets; they receive development aid from the European Development Fund; and they participate in a Council of Association. The present Yaoundé Convention expires on January 31, 1975 and the negotiations for its renewal are due to begin in 1973.

115. Other association arrangements providing for mutual rights and obligations, particularly in matters of trade, are also possible. As an example, three Commonwealth African countries, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, already have a form of association under the Arusha Convention, which is similar to the Yaoundé Convention, except that the range of goods covered by the preferential arrangements is mode limited, and there is no provision for development aid from the Community.

116. Dependent territories of the existing members of the Community are associated with the Community under Part IV of the Treaty of Rome. The benefits, in trade and aid, enjoyed by countries so associated are broadly the same as those provided under the Yaoundé Convention to independent States associated with the Community.

117. The independent Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific will be able to choose between three options: association under a renewed Yaoundé Convention (the renewed Convention will have to make provision for development aid both to the existing associates and to new associates); some other form of association, of the kind exemplified by the Arusha Convention; or a commercial agreement to facilitate and expand trade with the Community. The countries concerned are:

Barbados	Guyana	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
Botswana	Jamaica	Nigeria	Tonga
Fiji	Kenya	Sierra Leone	Uganda
Gambia	Lesotho	Swaziland	Western Samoa
Ghana	Malawi	Tanzania	Zambia

They will not need to make their choice immediately and it has been agreed that until January 31, 1975 (when the present Yaoundé Convention expires) the present trading arrangements between us and these countries can be maintained.

118. **All British dependent territories (and the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides)** will be offered association under Part IV of the Treaty of Rome, except for Gibraltar and Hong Kong. The Territories concerned are:

Bahamas	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
Bermuda	Montserrat
British Antarctic Territory	New Hebrides (with France)
British Honduras	Pitcairn
British Indian Ocean Territory	St. Helena and Dependencies (Ascension and Tristan da Cunha)
British Solomon Island Protectorate	Seychelles
British Virgin Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
Brunei	West Indian Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla)
Cayman Islands	
Central and Southern Line Islands	
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	

Gibraltar will be covered by Article 227 (4) of the Treaty of Rome which enjoins that the Treaty provisions should apply to the European territories for whose external relations a member state is responsible. But, since Gibraltar is not a part of the United Kingdom's customs territory, it has been agreed, at Gibraltar's request, that she should not be included in the customs territory of the enlarged Community. The Community agreed, as a result of the negotiations, to help **Hong Kong** by including her within the scope of their scheme of generalised preferences from the date of its implementation.

119. **India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia and Singapore.** We and the Community have said that it will be our continuing objective to expand and reinforce existing trade relations with these countries. The Community will be ready after enlargement to examine with them trade problems (including the question of Indian exports of sugar to the enlarged Community) which might arise, taking into account the scope of the Generalised Preference Scheme, from which they will derive considerable benefit. The continued suspension of the Community tariff on tea, which has been secured in the negotiations, is also of considerable importance to India and Ceylon.

120. **Malta** already has an association agreement which offers preferential trading arrangements but not aid; **Cyprus** is currently negotiating for a similar agreement.

Australia

121. Our entry into the Communities will place at some risk only a small proportion—at most only 7½ per cent—of Australian export trade. In 1969-70 Britain took under 12 per cent of Australia's exports—a very different situation from 10 years previously when we were still buying more than 25 per cent. Products affected by the common agricultural policy, in particular, now represent a very low percentage of Australia's total exports—for example, dairy products sent to Britain in 1969-70 represented only 1.1 per cent of her total world exports; sugar only 0.7 per cent; and wheat only 1.2 per cent. Moreover, well over one-third of Australian exports to Britain are products which will enter duty free under the CET or benefit from the duty quotas agreed during the negotiations. For example, there will be no duty on raw wool which accounts for nearly 10 per cent of our imports from Australia; on metalliferous ores (6.4 per cent) or copper (2.7 per cent). Lead bullion (10.6 per cent) will benefit from the special duty arrangements described in Annex B.

Canada

122. In 1970 only 9 per cent of Canada's total exports came to the United Kingdom, compared with 17 per cent in 1960. About 30 per cent of Canada's exports to the United Kingdom in 1969 were products which will continue to enter duty free. A further 10-15 per cent would benefit from the special duty arrangements described in Annex B—the most significant of these for Canada are those on newsprint, plywood, wood pulp and phosphorus. The duty quota secured for plywood will extend to nearly all Canada's exports to the whole of the enlarged Community,

(continued on next page)

and not merely those to the United Kingdom. Almost a further 8 per cent of Canada's exports to this country are likely, although facing levies under the common agricultural policy, to be affected only marginally, if at all, because they cannot be obtained within the enlarged Community: these are the hard wheat necessary for the type of bread traditionally in demand in British households and the special quality malting barley produced in Canada.

Financial and monetary issues

This section opens with an outline of discussions with the Six about Britian's official sterling balances and continues:

Capital movements

129. The Treaty of Rome provides for the progressive abolition of restrictions on movements of capital between member countries, and the Directives made under it have applied this to most of the main categories, though some restrictions still continue.

130. At present the United Kingdom operates certain exchange control restrictions in respect of capital movements to all Non-Sterling Area countries including those in the Community. We have put forward proposals for making the necessary adjustments in our exchange control policies in consultation with member countries, so as to move by stages to full compliance with EEC obligations by the end of a transitional period of five years. We have proposed that we should adjust our rules first on direct investment and then on personal capital other than portfolio investment; portfolio investment would be dealt with later in the transitional period. Thus the cost to the official reserves of these changes would be spread over the transitional period, during which we may expect some additional inward investment which will help to offset that cost.

131. Our posposals on this matter are still under consideration by the Community.

Fiscal harmonisation

132. The Community countries have all adopted, or will shortly introduce, a Value Added Tax (VAT). Initially, we sought to ensure reasonable transitional arrangements for moving over to that system after entry. Subsequently, in the 1971 Budget the Chancellor announced the introduction of a VAT in this country in 1973 as a means of improving our own tax system. There is therefore no longer any need for a transitional period. It should be noted that members of the Community are at present free to determine their own rates and coverage for VAT, although it is envisaged that in due course harmonised rates and coverage may be introduced by unanimous agreement.

133. During the course of the transitional period our present customs duties (on hydrocarbon oils, beer, spirits, wines and tobacco) will need to be converted into internal taxes in order to conform with the Treaty of Rome. As with the VAT, members of the Community are at present free to determine the rates of these duties.

European investment bank

134. The Bank provides loans for economic development, principally in member countries; it has provided finance for such things as road construction and factory building. Development projects in the United Kingdom would, after our accession, be eligible for such assistance from the Bank.

135. The Bank's finance is supplied by the subscriptions of member countries and by borrowing on capital markets. It was agreed that we should make the same subscription to the capital of the Bank as France and Germany (£187.5 million, of which £37.5 million will be paid up). The subscription will be wholly payable in sterling and will fall due in instalments over a period of two-and-a-half years from our accession. It is expected that the greater part of this sum will remain in the United Kingdom and will not be transferred across the exchanges. Negotiations on a United Kingdom contribution to the Bank's statutory reserves have not yet been completed.

136. We will be represented on the Bank's management on the same footing as France, Germany and Italy.

Regional and industrial policies

On regional development the White Paper states:

137. Because of the new opportunities for the economy as a whole, we shall be able as members of the Community to deal more effectively with our problems of regional development. All our experience over the years is that measures to stimulate such development work best within a wider framework of expanding trade and investment.

138. The Community recognise that regional policy has a vital and continuing role to play in economic development. Membership, therefore, will not inhibit the continuation and further development of vigorous regional policies which are necessary both on economic and social grounds. The existing members of the Community are pursuing such policies and they are using a wide range of regional assistance measures, many of which are similar to our own measures.

139. In the enlarged Community, we shall be sharing experience and exploring how the institutions of the Community can help us in dealing with the process of regional adaptation to major changes in industrial structure.

Movement of labour

This section outlines the Community's regulations on the free movement of labour and states that we have sought a five-year transitional period before these are applied to Northern Ireland.

Third Country Agreements

We have agreed to accede to the Community's trade agreements with Greece, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Israel, Spain and Malta. The White Paper emphasises that preferential access to these countries with a total population of just under 100 million should substantially benefit British exporters.

European Coal and Steel Community

The White Paper states that we have secured terms which are acceptable to British coal and steel interests and that the Community has given an assurance that they have no intention of calling into question the size or legal position of the British Steel Corporation or the National Coal Board. It continues:

157. In general, the present relationship between the Government and the coal and steel industries will continue, although the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry's powers to give directions of a general character will need to be modified. The industries themselves will remain free to develop on fully commercial lines. There is no question of their having to cut back production. The powers in the Treaty relating to the establishment of production quotas can only be used in times of 'manifest crisis' and with the agreement of the Council of Ministers, of which we shall be a member. They have never in fact been used and there seems no likelihood of their being used. As regards investment more generally, the plans of our industries will remain entirely unaffected provided there is no question of unfair subsidisation. This is wholly in accord with present Government policy. On this basis, we have undertaken to bring our legislation and practices into line with the Treaty of Paris. One of the aims of the Treaty is to ensure the orderly supply and free movement of coal and steel throughout the Community and it would clearly be incompatible with this aim for Governments of individual member States to be able to distort competition by issuing directions on prices. The powers of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to give a direction on prices to the British Steel Corporation, arising out of a recommendation of the Iron and Steel Consumers' Council, will therefore, as already announced, need to be repealed. In the event of our entry the Iron and Steel Consumers' Council will be wound up. Further consideration is being given to the powers of the Coal Consumers' Councils. We shall however be appropriately represented by producers, consumers and workers on the ECSC Consultative Committee. As regards prices generally the NCB, the BSC and the independent steel producers will need to operate pricing practices in accordance with the common rules which will apply within the enlarged Community; in the formulation of future policy in this field we shall of course have a major role. Coal imports from Community countries will be free from restrictions, as will our coal exports to them. This freedom of trade should benefit our coal industry.

158. As regards transitional measures it has been agreed that tariffs for steel products covered by the Treaty of Paris will move at the same rate as has been agreed for industrial products generally (see paragraph 79 above). We have also secured a transitional period of two years during which we may, if we wish,

maintain control over the export within the enlarged Community of certain grades of scrap.

159. We shall gain access to the reserve funds of the Community, which amount to about £90 million, immediately upon accession and will be able to benefit from them on an equal footing with other member states. Accordingly we have agreed to make an investment in them amounting to £24 million, to be paid in three equal annual instalments starting from the date of our accession. This is rather less than would be called for on a strict application of the ratio of the value of our coal and steel production to that of the Community. The money will be banked and spent primarily, probably wholly, in the United Kingdom.

European Atomic Energy Community

We have agreed to accept the terms of the Treaty which set up the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the rules made under it without any transitional period, except in the case of tariffs, where the necessary changes will be made one year after accession. This movement in tariffs, which is more rapid than for industrial products generally, is potentially beneficial to our interests. The balance of trade in nuclear items between this country and the other members of the enlarged Community is already in our favour and could improve further.

We have assured the Community that we shall play a full part in the future of Euratom, and have agreed to participate in its research programmes. The Community have assured us that these programmes can be modified to take account of our entry. We expect some contracts for nuclear work to be placed in the United Kingdom.

The other applicants and the EFTA non-applicants

The White Paper states that negotiations between the Community and the other applicants (Norway, Denmark and the Irish Republic) have made good progress and that all concerned hope they will be concluded in time for all four applicants to join simultaneously.

Solutions agreed for the tariff treatment of industrial materials

167. The non-candidate members of EFTA (Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland), and Finland (an associate member of EFTA) are seeking arrangements with the Community which would vary, country by country, depending on their economic and political position. All of these countries are at present engaged in discussions with the Community.

168. We and our EFTA partners have stated in communiqués after several Ministerial meetings that we have a strong interest in maintaining, as part of the enlarged Community, the free trade already established in EFTA and in avoiding the re-erection of tariff barriers between members of EFTA.

169. EFTA Governments have also expressed their desire that the arrangements for the non-candidate members of EFTA should come into force at the same time as the enlargement of the Community. So has the Community.

Safety regulations for carrying inflammable liquids updated

NEW RULES* for the safe conveyance by road of inflammable substances were laid before Parliament on July 8, and will take effect from July 1971. These will update Regulations made in 1968.

In broad terms the Regulations specify, for each of around 200 substances, the conditions under which they may be carried and the labelling required for both containers and vehicles so that all safety considerations are covered.

Modifications in the Regulations were recommended by the Standing Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances after consultation with industry.

* The Petroleum (Inflammable Liquids) Order 1971 (S.1.1040) operative from July 1, 1971. The Inflammable Liquids (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1971 (S.1.1061) and the Inflammable Substances (Conveyance by Road) (Labelling) Regulations 1971 (S.1.1062) both operative from July 9, 1971. Published by HMSO today.

Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has appointed Mr. John G. Parkes and Mr. E. R. Yeates as members of the North West England Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation.

'Marseilles, Bologna, Munich will be your home market'—Mr. John Davies

MR. JOHN DAVIES, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told the Institute of Marketing in London on July 8, that it was essential to forget national frontiers in devising future marketing policy.

Two features were of critical importance. The first was the progressive displacement of cross-frontier trade. 'Already there is reason to believe that the extent of production of firms away from their home base exceeds the total of worldwide cross-frontier trade. This tendency is still further intensified by the licensing of patents and know-how to other parties. These developments require a fresh approach to marketing management—a need for a global strategy rather than a national one.'

The second was the tendency of markets, previously fragmented, to coalesce. 'Clearly the EEC is front-runner in this respect. The phenomenal successes already achieved in the Common Market will undoubtedly be followed by still more exciting developments after enlargement.'

'These tendencies greatly intensify the need to forget frontiers in devising marketing policies. For us it is to be hoped that Marseilles or Bologna or Munich will become no less part of the domestic market than Birmingham or Edinburgh.'

Minister for Aerospace to fly in Concorde

MR. FREDERICK CORFIELD, Minister for Aerospace, will fly in Concorde 002 during a two-hour test flight in the morning of Friday July 16. It is expected that part of the flight will be at twice the speed of sound. Mr. Corfield would be the first British Minister to fly in Concorde at this speed.

Mr. Brian Trubshaw (Director Flight Test, Commercial Aircraft Division, BAC), will be at the controls.

Mr. Corfield will be accompanied by Sir Geoffrey Tuttle (Vice-Chairman, Commercial Aircraft Division, BAC) and senior officials of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Changes in import licensing arrangements affecting the Eastern Area countries

THE department of Trade and Industry has published a new Open General Import Licence which will come into operation on July 19. This brings into effect a number of changes in import licensing arrangements relating to Eastern Area goods.

The changes are mainly technical involving the transfer to the Open General Import Licence of a wide range of goods previously imported under open individual licence from the USSR and Eastern Europe. The open individual licence arrangements continue for a small number of goods. Imports under either system are unrestricted as to quantity.

The changes are significant in that they reflect Government moves to bring United Kingdom trade with China on to the same base as trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe. A number of Chinese exports to the United Kingdom, including some canned meats and a number of textile products, have for the first time been placed on open licence. This has been achieved by widening the scope of the Open General Import Licence as it affects imports from China and, for the first time, including China amongst those Eastern area countries which may export to the United Kingdom under open individual licence arrangements.

BACKGROUND NOTES

Countries in the Eastern Area are USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Albania, Mongolia, North Korea and North Vietnam.

Under the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1954, the importation of all goods to the United Kingdom is generally prohibited except under a licence issued by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Copies of the new Open General Licence may be obtained from HMSO book shops or through any booksellers, price 12½p (or by post 15p).

Financial management of former IRC investments

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has appointed N. M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd. as general financial advisers in the management of the portfolio of former IRC investments. The appointment, effective from June 1, 1971, will cover the period up to December 31, 1971.

In a written Parliamentary Answer on July 8 the Secretary of State said:

'After careful consideration I have appointed N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd. as my general financial advisers in relation to the IRC investments. Their duties will be:

a. to seek parties interested in purchasing the equity investments or accepting transfer of the loans
b. to advise on and negotiate the terms of any particular disposal
c. to provide general financial advice in relation to the assets vested in me
d. to assess any proposals that may be put by a borrower, or by a company in which I hold a substantial shareholding or by a potential purchaser and
e. to give advice in connection with the making of any further loans or investments in execution of arrangements made by the IRC.

'This appointment covers the period from June 1 up to December 1971. N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd. were engaged by the IRC to advise them on a number of their investments.'

BACKGROUND NOTE

The Industrial Reorganisation Corporation Act 1966 was repealed on May 1 by an order, The Industrial Reorganisation Corporation Dissolution (Appointed Day) Order 1971 made under the Industry Act 1971. The assets of the Corporation were vested in the Secretary of State on that day and one month later the Corporation was dissolved. The investments transferred to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry comprise loans, convertible loans, equity and preference shares totalling about £100 million. A list of the investments was provided in reply to a Parliamentary Question on Monday, June 14.

The policy for disposal of the investments was announced by the Secretary of State in his statement on the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation to the House of Commons on October 30, 1970. He said: 'On taking over the investments it will be the Government's policy to recover loans in accordance with the terms of the various agreements, and to realise the equity investments as opportunity offers and prudence and common sense dictates, due regard being had to the industrial and other factors involved in each case.'

Outstanding commitments entered into by the Corporation will be met by the Government except where otherwise agreed between the parties concerned.

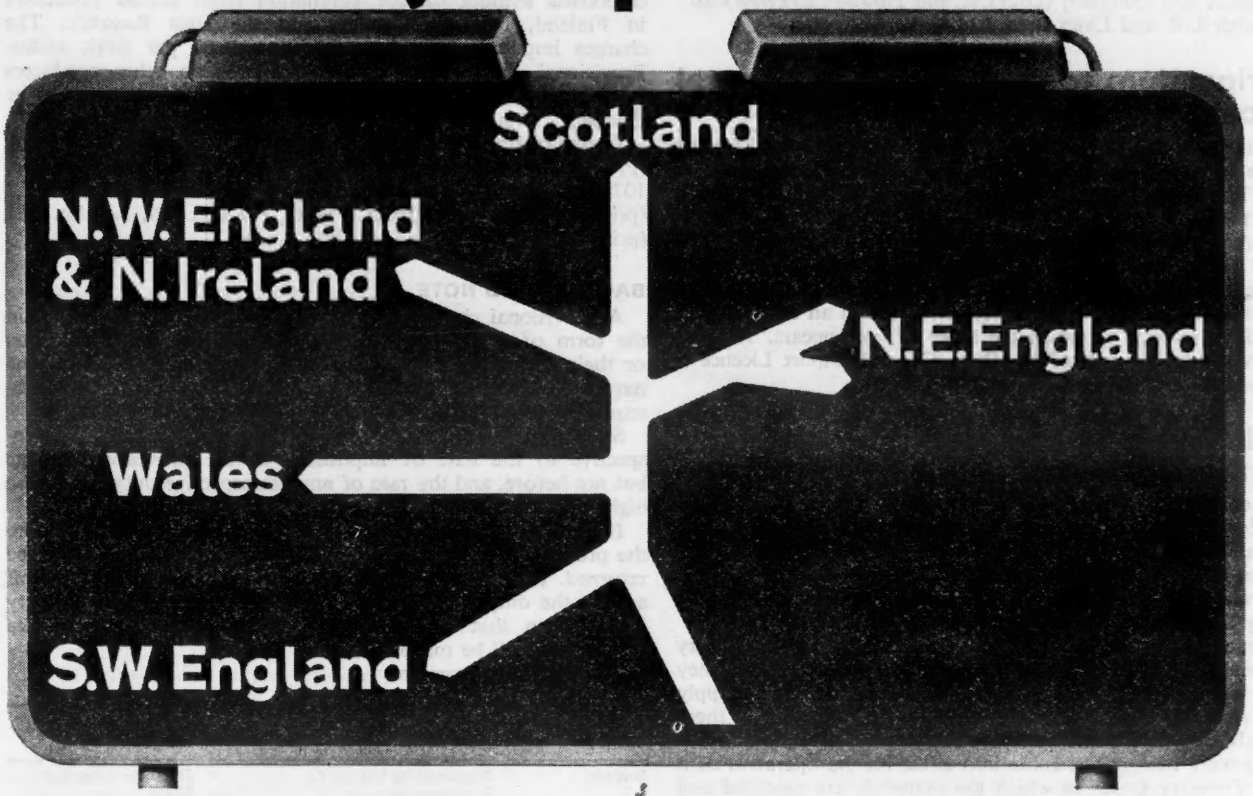
In accordance with assurances given by Ministers during the passage of the Industry Bill through the House of Commons, six-monthly statements of the former IRC portfolio of investments will be provided. Major disposals will also be reported to Parliament.

The following is a list of the investments transferred on May 1 to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry from the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation:

LOANS		
Allied Textile Companies Ltd. (1)	£1,000,000 Unsecured Loan	
British Leyland Motor Corporation Ltd.	£25,000,000 Unsecured Loan	
	£7,500,000 Unsecured Loan–Machine Tool Facility	
British Oxygen Co. Ltd.	£2,500,000 Unsecured Loan	
Chrysler (UK) Ltd.	£150,000 Unsecured Loan Stock 1981	
Clarke Chapman-John Thompson Ltd.	£2,000,000 Unsecured Loan	
	£5,000,000 Unsecured Loan	
Davy-Ashmore Ltd.	£600,000 Secured Loan	
English Electric Co. Ltd.	£2,500,000 Subordinated Unsecured Loan Stock 1975	
Herbert-Ingersoll Ltd.	£475,000 Unsecured Loan	
Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd. (2)	£3,000,000 Unsecured Loan	
Marwin (Holdings) Ltd.	£750,000 Unsecured Loan	
Nuclear Enterprises Ltd.	£500,000 Unsecured Loan	
Plessey Numerical Controls Ltd.	£3,000,000 Unsecured Loan	
Qualitex Ltd.	£2,000,000 Unsecured Loan	
Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd.	£3,118,000 Unsecured Loan	
Reed Paper Group Ltd.	£1,200,000 Unsecured Loan	
Reed Paper Group Ltd. and The Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd.	£2,000,000 Unsecured Loan	
Samuel-Osborn & Co. Ltd.	£1,000,000 Secured Loan	
Spirella Group Ltd.	£900,000 Unsecured Loan	
The Laird Group Ltd.	£2,595,000 Secured Loan	
The Mills Equipment Co. Ltd.	£250,000 Secured Loan	
The Steel Group Ltd.	£1,000,000 Unsecured Loan	
The Weir Group Ltd.	£1,250,000 Unsecured Loan	
Whessoe Ltd.	£3,500,000 Unsecured Loan	
LOANS CONVERTIBLE INTO EQUITY		
Marwin (Holdings) Ltd.	£750,000 8% Convertible Loan	
Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd.	£6,211,004 8% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1984 (subscribed at par)	
Rolls-Royce Ltd.	£10,000,000 Unsecured Convertible Loan	
Spirella Group Ltd.	£400,000 10% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1977 (subscribed at par)	
EQUITY AND PREFERENCE SHARES		**COST**
Brithis Nuclear Design & Construction Ltd.	260,000 Ordinary Shares of £1	£260,000
Brown Bayley Ltd.(3)	2,400,000 Ordinary Shares of £1	See note (3)
Chrysler (UK) Ltd.	7,561,140 7% Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares of 20p	£1,512,228
George Kent Ltd.	3,017,577 Ordinary Shares of 50p	
	1,244,180 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 50p	£6,504,861
Herbert-Ingersoll Ltd.	38,250 'A' Ordinary Shares of £1 36,750 'B' Ordinary Shares of £1	£525,000
Kearney & Trecker Ltd.	300,000 Redeemable Convertible Third Preference Shares of £1	£300,000
Nuclear Enterprises Ltd.	7,353 'B' Ordinary Shares of £1	£100,000
Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd.	155,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p	£131,927
The Laird Group Ltd.	4,900,830 Ordinary Shares of 25p	£1,225,208
		COST
Brown Bayley Steels Ltd	2,404,000 shares of 50p	£1,470,453
Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd.	£2,700,000 8% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1984	£2,700,000
	1,200,000 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 25p	£588,911

NOTES
(1) £500,000 of this loan has now been repaid.
(2) This loan has now been repaid.
(3) The following investments are held by Brown Bayley Limited:

Today the Areas for Expansion are just up the road



If you think that the Areas for Expansion are at the back of beyond, you need to catch up with the new situation created by transport developments in recent years. For example – Glasgow, Newcastle, Cardiff and Liverpool are now all within easy reach of London by motorway or Inter City rail services. Just check the journey times.

So a separate works in one of these Areas need not mean managers being away from their normal bases for long spells nor problems in supplying customers promptly. These Areas consist of the Development Areas, the Special Development Areas, the Intermediate Areas and Northern Ireland.

Freightliner services, roll-on and roll-off shipping and container services have also transformed the movement of goods to and from the Areas for Expansion–and the less congested local roads which link them to the motorways, railways, seaports and airports give a further advantage.

Other benefits to be gained from these Areas include plenty of room to expand, readily available labour and cash grants. With so many incentives your company could be well placed to achieve its aims for future growth – just by moving up the road.

For more information on the Areas for Expansion get in touch with us at "Industrial Expansion" at the Department of Trade and Industry. We aim to provide industrialists with the impartial help they need in finding the right location for a successful project.

Filling in the coupon is all you need do to start getting the facts at your fingertips. Why not do it now? Or telephone 01-222 7877 Ext 3333.

Certain areas hitherto designated as Development Areas have now been made Special Development Areas and a few new areas have been given Intermediate Area status.

Post to: Industrial Expansion, (TIJ13) Department of Trade & Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Please send me literature describing the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.

Name.....

Position in Company.....

Company.....

Nature of Business.....

Address.....

.....

Get the facts from the Department of Trade & Industry

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

St Regis Paper Company (UK) Ltd, and Tillotson and Son Ltd.
Gallaher Ltd. and Lines Bros. Ltd.

Corrigendum to the new Open General Import Licence

THERE IS A PRINTING ERROR in the text of the Open General Import Licence as published by HMSO on July 9, 1971. The error is in Article 3 (iv) at the end of line 4 where the words '(in either case) and' should read 'and (in either case).' Thus amended, the text of Article 3 (iv) reads: 'goods originating in Japan and consigned to the United Kingdom otherwise than from Japan or goods consigned from Japan but otherwise than under the authority of the Government of Japan, and (in either case) comprised in an entry in that Schedule in relation to which the letter "J" so appears.' A corrigendum slip to the text of the Open General Import Licence is being issued.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London SW1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by July 29.

Wood chipboard anti-dumping application

PENDING completion of their investigation of the anti-dumping application concerning wood chipboard announced on February 12, the Department of Trade and Industry have made an Order imposing for a period of three months from July 8, 1971 provisional charges to anti-dumping duty on imports of wood chipboard without surface lamination from named producers in Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the Irish Republic. The charges imposed range from £0.50 to £3.00 per cubic metre. Provisional charges may also be imposed on other producers found to be exporting to the UK at prices which appear to be dumped.

Copies of the Order imposing these charges, the Anti-Dumping (Provisional Charge to Duty) (No. 3) Order 1971, SI 1971 No. 1075 are available from HMSO, 59 Holborn, London WC1 (prices 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 5½p).

BACKGROUND NOTE

A provisional charge is not a duty as such, but a security, in the form of a cash deposit, will be required from importers or their authorised agents by HM Customs and Excise for the payment of any definitive anti-dumping duty which may subsequently be imposed.

Such a definitive anti-dumping duty may be made retrospective to the date of imposition of the provisional charge but not before, and the rate of any retrospective duty cannot be higher than the provisional charge.

If an Order imposing a retrospective duty is not made before the provisional charge lapses or is revoked, the deposits will be returned. If such an Order is made, the deposits will be set off against the duty. If the period or rate of the retrospective duty is less than that of the provisional charge, the appropriate repayments will be made.

The rates of charge are

Country	Producer(s)	Amount of provisional charge
Sweden	Skogsagarnas Industri Ab	£0.50 per cubic metre
	Ry Aktiebolag	£2.00 " " "
Norway	A/L Orkla Skogindustri	£3.00 " " "
	Associated companies:	
	Namdal Skogindustri A/S	
	A/S Saga Skogindustri	
Finland	Pellos Oy	£1.48 " " "
	Osuuskunta Metsaliitto Levymyynti	£2.00 " " "
	Oulu Osakeyhtio	£2.00 " "
	Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta	£2.00 " " "
	Oy Wilh. Schauman Ab	£2.00 " " "
	Tiwi Oy	£2.00 " " "
Republic of Ireland	Munster Chipboard Co. Ltd.	£1.25 " " "
	Chipboard Ltd.	£1.25 " " "

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.88	Antimony trioxide which contains not more than 0.01 per cent by weight of total lead calculated as Pb, and of which 2.0 grammes will dissolve completely in 100 millilitres of boiling ethanediol and will not reprecipitate on cooling to 25° centigrade	Antimony trioxide	December 31, 1971	13603
9.08	2, 2-Di-[4-(2-hydrocy-*n*-propoxy)phenyl]propane	2, 2-Di-[4-(2-hydroxypropoxy)phenyl]propane	December 31, 1971	10904
29.35	2, 6-Dichloro-3, 5-dicyano-4-phenylpyridine	Pyridinitril	December 31, 1971	13632
38.03	Acid-activated montmorillonite which, when examined by X-ray powder diffraction, shows four principal lines corresponding to crystal interplanar spacings (*d* values) of 0.44, 0.40, 0.33 and 0.25 nanometres, the line corresponding to 0.40 nanometre being the most intense	Silton Clay	December 31, 1971	279
38.15	Mixtures consisting of *N-tert*butylbenzothiazole-2-sulphenamide and *N*-cyclophexanesulphenylphthalimide and containing not less than 45 per cent by weight of each constituent	Blend of N-tertbutylbenzothiazole-2-sulphenamide amide and N-cyclohexane sulphenylphthalimide	December 31, 1971	13614
55.02	Bleached cotton linters not containing more than 3.5 milligrammes per kilogramme by weight of iron and yielding, on ignition at a temperature of not less than 800° centrigrade and not exceeding 900° centigrade not more than 0.025 per cent by weight of ash, determined in each case by reference to the dry weight of the linters plus 8.5 per cent moisture regain	Bleached cotton linters	December 31, 1971	11110
85.18	Tantalum capacitors greater than 12 microfarads in capacitance of a working voltage of not less than 4 volts, of a kind for incorporation in deaf aids, with a maximum length not exceeding 8 millimetres exclusive of leads with a transverse cross section having a circumference not exceeding 13 millimetres	Tantalum Capacitors	December 31, 1971	10760

Patents endorsed 'Licenses of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licenses of Right' on the dates specified.

June 10, 1971

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
1,163,064	Decca, Ltd.	Circuits for controlling the resonant frequency of a piezo-electric crystal or the like
1,173,823	" "	Information display devices
1,101,512	" "	Disc recording

June 11, 1971

1,208,153	Glaverbel	Glass tempering processes and apparatus
1,209,041	"	Glass bending process and apparatus
1,212,026	"	Cutting of sheet blanks
1,212,027	"	Cutting of sheet blanks
1,212,028	"	Cutting of sheet blanks
1,215,722	"	Processes for tempering glass and vitro-crystalline materials
1,216,348	"	Vitreous and vitro-crystalline materials and the production thereof

June 15, 1971

1,031,233	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Electrical semi-conductor device
1,040,367	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd	Class of service telephone system
1,043,497	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Masking techniques during successive stages of deposition
1,048,205	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Semi-conductor oscillation amplifiers
1,118,506	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Electrical switches
1,134,459	Standard Telephones and Ltd.	Telecommunication exchanges
1,130,988	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Electrical switching arrangement
1,140,936	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Telecommunication exchanges
1,053,352	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. and Automatic Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd.	Electrical equipment
1,179,960	Tokyo Tanabe Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha	Process for producing riboflavin derivatives
1,194,194	Rene Touge	Method and apparatus for producing simulated effect of a flame.

June 16, 1971

861,138	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Colour photography
1,000,780	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Large fast nuclear reactor
1,049,957	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Brazing alloys for tungsten and molybdenum
1,060,346	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Magnetic coil
1,069,258	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Method for increasing the critical current density of hard superconducting alloys and the improved products thereof
1,070,815	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Damped bearing for centrifuges
1,098,350	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Method for separating members of actinide and lanthanide groups
1,214,755	Nippon Hoso Kyokai	A porous layer of a secondary electron multiplier and a method of manufacturing the same

June 17, 1971

973,083	Decca Ltd.	Radio navigation systems
1,079,056	" "	Regulating apparatus
1,201,118	" "	Digital indication of angle, particularly phase angle
1,096,871	Societe Nationale des Petroles D'Aquitaine	Process for the recovery of gaseous sulphur compounds present in small quantities in residual gases
1,097,055	Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Ltd.	Process for the production of 1, 1, 2, 2-tetrachloroethane
1,122,370	Fiat Societa per Azioni	Lamp holder
1,215,056	Hamilton Controllers Ltd.	Pneumatically operated programme controllers
1,085,890	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	A pipette holder
1,095,761	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Process of separation of uranium and thorium starting from a solution containing these two elements
1,099,025	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in sealed high temperature joints between a material with a magnesium base and another metal
1,102,195	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Nuclear reactor fuel element canning processes

June 18, 1971

1,093,503	Szerszangepipari Muvek	Balancing device for rotating parts of machines, and more particularly for rotating grinding wheels
1,126,166	Carrozzeria Pininfarina SpA	Motor vehicle with a three-seater body
1,191,627	Coal Industry (Patents) Limited	Apparatus for indicating heat output of a radiator

June 18, 1971

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
1,213,133	Boxfoldia Ltd.	Relating to cartons
1,214,995	" "	" "
1,217,840	" "	" "

June 23, 1971

800,864	Coal Industry (patents) Ltd.	Mining machines
975,556	Coal Industry (patents) Ltd.	Mineral mining machines
868,342	Societe Bertin & Cie	Method and apparatus for the dispersal of fog
1,074,198	Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert & Co., A. G.	A method and apparatus for the formation of wire staples
1,094,199	Hadogaya Kagaku Kabushiki K.K.	Process for the preparation of oxazole compounds
1,109,720	Ateliers des Charmilles S.A.	Supply system in an electrolytic machine system
1,118,994	Ateliers des Charmilles S.A.	Electrical machining by intermittent discharges
1,121,137	The Regents of the University of California	Production of peroxy compounds
1,204,908	Magyar Asvanyolag es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet	Process and apparatus for the manufacture of granulated products
1,212,217	Stanley Protchard	Board games

June 24, 1971

829,736	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Wire terminal block
1,006,822	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Two way repeaters
1,046,846	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Semiconductor devices
1,053,813	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Apparatus for reading information stored in a magnetic recording
1,126,869	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Electromechanical relays
1,133,439	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Carrier current telecommunication system
1,154,969	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Data transmission systems
1,170,346	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Rotary seals
1,174,175	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	A magnetic recording apparatus
1,174,176	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	A magnetic recording apparatus

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Integrated port communications system for Southampton

SHIPS using the port of Southampton will have the benefit of one of the world's most sophisticated harbour surveillance and shipping information systems, fully integrated with Trinity House Pilots and HM Coastguard, when a new scheme being carried out by the British Transport Docks Board is completed early in 1972.

Contracts totalling over £250,000 have been awarded to Decca Radar Ltd. and Marconi Communications Systems Ltd. for radar and VHF radio/telephone equipment for the port's new integrated port communications system. The two contracts will run concurrently, with Decca Radar providing advanced computer-assisted radar facilities and Marconi supplying a maritime VHF network.

The system is being set up by the Docks Board in consultation with the Corporation of Trinity House, shipping interests, and technical specialists, and will permit close operational links with both the Southampton pilots and HM Coastguard.

English Estates Corporation's efficient organisation award

THE English Industrial Estates Corporation presented their Annual Achievement Award to Brimm and Co. Ltd. on July 8. The company were awarded a contract for the construction of a 75,000 sq. ft. extension to the factory occupied by Dunlop Ltd. on the Team Valley Estate, Gateshead and agreed a time schedule some seven weeks less than would normally have been expected. Despite alterations to the original plans and many unexpected problems which arose Brimms completed the project exactly on time, contradicting the suggestion that their schedule was unrealistic.

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

Trade and industry

MONDAY, JULY 5

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders

Several questions were asked about Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. Mr John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said that he had visited Glasgow on May 14 and would bear the possibility of a further visit in mind. Mr. Davies was also asked how much additional public money he had committed to keep work going at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and said that the best estimate of the Provisional Liquidator's total requirement from the Government until August 6 was £3 million. In answer to a further question he said: 'When I met the provisional liquidator on June 17 he agreed, subject to his responsibilities to the company's creditors, to co-operate in the arrangements the Government were making. My Department remains in close touch with him and I shall be meeting him again in due course.' Mr. Davies also said that he had told the Presbytery of Greenock that he did not consider that a public inquiry would add significantly to the information already made public.

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, was asked what was the number of ships presently under construction at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Limited; those ready for launching; and the total number on the order book. He replied that work was proceeding on 14 ships, of which six had been launched and are fitting out. Two more of these ships were expected to be launched by the end of July. The total order book was 31 ships. Mr Ridley was also asked about action to improve the advance warning machinery of situations, such as Upper Clyde Shipbuilders in which the Government had a substantial proportion of the shares. He said: 'We are satisfied with the detailed arrangements for obtaining information which, in relation to UCS Ltd., were set out in my rt. hon. Friend's answer to the hon. Member for Craigton on June 28, 1971.'

Answering questions on representations about the liquidation of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, Mr. Ridley said: 'Besides the meetings with trade union representatives listed in the reply to the hon. Member for Glasgow, Bridgeton on June 28, my right hon. Friend was with the Prime Minister when he met the Lord Provost of Glasgow on June 24. We have also received over 75 letters or telegrams relating to the liquidation of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. Replies to individual letters have depended on the subject matter but in general we have explained the Government's aims in relation to shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde and the action which the Government has taken.' Asked to give details of the total value of credits sanctioned by the Shipbuilding Industry Board for shipowners in the period October 1970 to March 1971, Mr. Ridley said that in the period October 1, 1970 to March 31, 1971 the Shipbuilding Industry Board recommended applications for guarantees involving a potential liability of £89 million.

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, was asked what additional employment for males was in prospect over the next three months in Glasgow and Clydebank. He replied that 4,600 jobs for males were estimated to arise in the Glasgow Travel-to-work area, of which Clydebank is a part, over the next four years in authorised new industrial buildings and in buildings taken over by manufacturing industry. It was not possible to say how many of these would arise in the next three months.

Shipbuilding industry

A Member inquired about the value of British exports to Australia in 1968, 1969 and 1970, respectively; and what proportion of this was represented by the products of the shipbuilding industry. Mr. Grant replied: '£321 million, £323 million and £346 million respectively, of which ships and boats represented between 1 and 1½ per cent.'

Committee on Marine Technology

Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, was asked questions on the Committee on Marine Technology. He answered: 'The Committee on Marine Technology was established in April 1968. Its costs amount only to an appropriate share of the salaries of the members and incidental expenses. It has no executive functions but a number of useful studies have been completed or are in hand, some of which have already resulted in industrial project.'

Machine tool industry

In answer to a question on action being taken to stimulate the machine tool industry in view of the sharp decline in orders, Mr. Ridley said that measures introduced by the Chancellor both in the Budget and earlier were designed to encourage capital investment generally and, as these took effect, should stimulate demand for machine tools.

Mr. Davies was asked what further support he proposed to give the machine tool industry in substitution of the assistance given to it by the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation. He answered: 'Private financial institutions exist to provide expert advice to concerns requiring it as well as to organise the provision of finance in suitable cases.'

Tariff barriers between EFTA members

In reply to a Member who asked whether it was now the policy of HM Government to ensure that no tariff barriers would be erected between those members of the European Free Trade Association who might join the European Economic Community and those who would stay out, Mr. Davies said: 'At the last Ministerial meeting of EFTA we reaffirmed the strong interest of all EFTA members in avoiding the re-erection of tariff barriers between the present members of EFTA after the enlargement of the European Economic Community. We hope that the arrangements currently under discussion between the Community and other EFTA countries will reflect this.'

Conversions to natural gas

A Member asked if the Secretary of State had given further consideration to the fact that gas boards were changing over supplies to natural gas, and that where appliances and buildings needed expensive or considerable alterations made, these were being charged against the consumers; and whether he would now issue a general direction to the gas boards to ensure that all costs involved in such change-over of gas supplies must be met by the appropriate gas board. Mr. Ridley answered: Gas Boards are statutorily required to bear the cost of converting appliances. I am informed that responsibility for alterations to buildings would depend on whether these were necessitated by conversion or to remedy existing defects revealed by pre-conversion surveys.'

EEC membership: effect on NCB

In answer to a question on the effect entry into the European and Coal Steel Community would have on the borrowing powers of the National Coal Board, Mr. Davies said: 'It would not affect the Board's existing borrowing powers. The Board would, however, in addition be able to take advantage of the lending facilities of the European Commission, including loans for capital investment and loans at low rates of interest for housing projects for coal miners.'

EEC membership: consultations with management and unions

Mr. Davies was asked what further consultations were planned with trades union leaders on the subject of Great Britain's entry into the EEC and replied: 'My Department had discussions with Trades Union officials last week, and meetings have been held by other Government Departments.' In answer to a similar question on consultations with the Confederation of British Industry, Mr Davies said that the Department of Trade and Industry was continuing to hold regular discussions with the CBI, at which all aspects of the negotiations were discussed.

EEC: coal production

Mr. Davies was asked the total amount of coal produced in each of the countries of the EEC. He gave the following information:

EEC: Coal production in 1970

	million tons
Western Germany	109.6
France	36.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	11.2
Netherlands	4.4
Italy	0.3
Total	162.3

The above figures exclude the production of lignite, which is of much lower calorific value than hard coal. Total production of lignite in EEC countries in 1970 was about 111,000,000 tons, of which 107,000,000 tons was produced in Western Germany.

Industries benefiting from EEC membership

A Member who asked Mr. Davies to list the industries which he expected to benefit from the British membership of an enlarged European Economic Community, was told that probably all UK industries were potentially capable of benefiting from what would eventually be a greatly enlarged home market. Much would depend on the enterprise shown by individual firms.

EEC membership: joint trading and business arrangements

Mr Davies was asked what would be the position after entry of joint trading and busi-

ness arrangements concluded prior to British entry into the EEC between countries and companies within the Six and the United Kingdom affecting both Government and private enterprise, giving details of individual agreements. He said that bilateral trade arrangements between the UK and France, Germany and Benelux, which related to only a small part of our trade with those countries, would cease to apply in the transition period. Inter-governmental agreements and arrangements on technological projects would continue. It would not be possible to provide the details without a disproportionate expenditure of time and money. Agreements between UK and EEC companies would have to accord with the rules of the Community.

The Yaounde States

Mr. Grant was asked to provide details of the increase in trade from 1958 to the latest year for which statistics are available, between the Yaoundé states and the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community, respectively. He replied that there had been a substantial increase in trade since 1958 although the United Kingdom remained relatively unimportant in the trade of these states. He gave the following information:

Imports and Exports of the Yaounde States

	1958	1968	US $ million Increase between 1958 and 1968
Imports from			
United Kingdom	48	64	16
European Economic Community	771	1,108	337
Exports to			
United Kingdom	57	96	38
European Economic Community	769	1,299	530

Import duties on British cars

A Member asked what import duties were imposed on British cars when entering those countries to which they are currently exported. Mr. Davies replied that the British car industry exports virtually world-wide. Some countries imposed no import duty; the import duties imposed by other countries ranged from 1 per cent to 450 per cent.

Expenditure on trade fairs

Mr. Grant was asked how much was being spent during this year by the Department of Trade and Industry to aid British firms wishing to exhibit at trade fairs abroad; and how much of this went to firms exhibiting in west and east European countries, respectively. He answered that expenditure on aid to firms participating in trade fairs abroad was estimated at £4.8 million in 1971-72. Of this, some £2.3 million was expected to be spent on events in West European countries and £700,000 in East European countries.

Origin marking orders

Mr. Ridley was asked what correspondence he had had recently with the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation; what was the substance of their representations; and what action he proposed to take to maintain and promote the best interests of this section of manufacturing industry. He replied that the Federation recently proposed a new origin marking order for men's shirts and pyjamas, but had been informed that the arguments so far advanced were not considered to justify such an order.

Vehicle and General Insurance Co.

In answer to a question on discussions with the British Insurance Association regarding the compensation of victims of the insolvency of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company; and what compensation would be paid, Mr. Ridley said that over and above compensation to other injured third parties, payable by the Motor Insurers' Bureau a fund was being set up to help injured passengers.

Dollar Land Co. Ltd.

A Member asked Mr. Davies what were the actual dates since the end of 1970 when his department approached the Dollar Land Company Limited for the publication of their 1969 accounts; what were the reasons given for the failure of the company to carry out the Companies Act requirement with regard to the publication of these accounts; and what action he had taken or intended taking to ensure that these accounts were published in accordance with the Companies Act. Mr. Davies answered: 'Approaches were made to the company on a number of occasions. We are in close touch with the directors to try to ensure publication as quickly as possible.'

Monopolies Commission report on professional bodies

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would refer the refusal of the Stock Exchange to permit member firms to advertise to the Monopolies Commission. Mr. Ridley answered: 'We are considering these practices, and other restrictive practices of professional bodies, in the light of the Monopolies Commission's report on the professions, and of the replies received to my right hon. Friend's subsequent letter inviting the bodies concerned to re-examine their practices. It is likely to be some time before we reach a conclusion on any further action which may be needed.'

Auction (Bidding Agreements) Act

Stating that the circumstances of the sale of the Death of Actaeon at Christie's were contrary to the Auction (Bidding Agreements) Act 1927, a Member asked what steps were being taken in prosecuting those responsible and concerning the sale. Mr. Davies replied: 'If the hon. Member has evidence that an offence has been committed he should bring it to the notice of the police. Enforcement of the Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act 1927 is not the responsibility of my Department.'

Miners' redundancy agreements

In reply to a question on a review of the miners' over-55 redundancy agreement to take account of inflation, Mr. Ridley said that preliminary work on the review was in hand and he hoped shortly to be in a position to have discussions with the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers.

Systems International Trust Fund

A question was put to Mr. Grant on communications received from representatives of the Systems International Trust Fund; and what action had been taken to help employees of Systems International Ltd dismissed with one hour's notice and without pay in lieu of notice. Mr. Grant replied: 'A letter dated 19 June 1971. The company is in liquidation and employees' claims are a matter for the liquidators who hope to make payment of the preferential claims shortly.'

Imports of furs

A Member requested a statement regarding the extent of imports into the United Kingdom of furs and skins of the jaguar, leopard, cheetah and ocelot; and whether a Bill would be introduced banning their import, on the lines of the Endangered Species Bill of the United States of America, Mr. Grant replied: 'The official statistics do not show separately imports of furs and skins of the particular species mentioned. As my right hon. Friend informed the hon. Member for Islington North on 14 June, he will consider the practicability of controlling imports of furs and skins of certain rare animals as soon as he has the necessary technical information. Powers to restrict or ban imports are available under existing legislation.'

British investments abroad

Mr. Davies was asked about action to insure British investments abroad against political risks such as nationalisation or expropriation. He replied: 'The Government's decision to introduce a scheme for insuring new British investment overseas against the political risks of expropriation, war damage and restrictions on remittances was announced in the White Paper "British Private Investment in Developing Countries" (Cmnd. 4656) published in April 1971. Legislation to enable the Export Credits Guarantee Department to introduce the scheme will be brought before Parliament as soon as possible.'

Price increases in the nationalised industries

The following information was given by Mr. Ridley in reply to a question on price increases announced during the past 12 months in the nationalised industries with which the Department of Trade and Industry is concerned.

Principal price increases—July 1, 1970—July 1, 1971

Coal		
September 1970	Coking Coal (with consequences for smokeless fuel	15-16 per cent
November 1970	General Purpose Coal (with consequences for smokeless fuel)	16 per cent approx.
April, 1971	Industrial Coal	11 per cent (6 per cent in Yorks and Midlands)
	Carbonisation Coal	16 per cent (11 per cent in Yorks and Midlands)
	Furnace Coke	£2.25 a ton
	Foundry Coke	£3.50 a ton
July, 1971	General Purpose Coke	£1.95 a ton
	Domestic Coals Average and smokeless fuel	7-8 per cent
Electricity Boards in England and Wales		
January-April 1971	Increases expected to produce a total increase in revenue of 9 per cent including:	
	Normal domestic tariffs (15 per cent for NE Electricity Board)	12-13 per cent
	off-peak domestic tariffs	19 per cent
	maximum demand tariffs	around 4 per cent (in addition to automatic increases under fuel cost clauses in contracts)
	Exact figures vary from Area Board to Area Board	
Area Gas Boards		
January 1, 1971	Domestic tariffs	8 per cent (average for all Boards)
	All tariffs	6 per cent (average for all Boards)
British Steel Corporation		
October 16, 1970	Selective increases on various products averaging	5 per cent
April 11, 1971	Selective increases on various products averaging	7 per cent
BEA and BOAC		
International Air Fares	Increases of 3-5 per cent in two stages (November 1970 and April 1971) agreed by the International Air Transport Association and approved by the Government	
Domestic Air Fares	Increases of 8-11 per cent from April 1, 1971, approved by the Government following an appeal by the airlines against a refusal by the Air Transport Licensing Board to authorise them	

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT

Continued

New chairman of NCB

Mr. Davies was asked what discussions he had had with the new chairman of the National Coal Board on the rôle coal is to play in the fuel economy during the next 10 years; and if he would publish the results of the discussions. He replied: 'I have had, and shall continue to have, discussions on this matter with the new chairman. The future rôle of the coal industry however depends on its ability to meet the demands of the market.'

Oil products

Answering a question on the percentage of total United Kingdom energy consumption supplied by oil products in 1951, 1961 and 1971, respectively, Mr. Ridley said: 'Eleven per cent, 27 per cent and an estimated 46 per cent respectively in terms of coal equivalent.'

Stocks of smokeless fuels

'Stocks of solid smokeless fuels are substantially higher than a year ago,' said Mr. Ridley in answer to a question. 'Total stocks of coal are at about the same level as a year ago and are increasing.'

Government investment in industrial development

The following information was given by Mr. Grant in answer to a request for an estimate of Government investment in industrial development under the Local Employment Acts for each completed quarter from March 1970; and the separate regional figures.

Assistance approved under the Local Employment Acts by Quarters April 1970—March 1971

Development and Intermediate Areas	April-June £m	July-September £m	October-December £m	January-March £m
Northern	5.4	4.7	3.4	11.0
Merseyside	2.1	1.5	2.6	2.7
South-West	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.4
Wales	3.1	3.2	2.0	3.4
Scotland	8.4	3.2	3.0	4.3
Intermediate Areas	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.5
Total	19.6	13.6	12.7	24.3

Note: Totals may not agree due to rounding.

Electricity boards

A Member asked Mr. Ridley to estimate the amount of revenue lost by electricity boards on the basis that the ownership and control of showrooms, contracting and similar other activities in the electrical utilisation field were removed from them and of the effect of this on the price of electricity. Mr. Ridley answered that the net revenue after all charges as recorded in the accounts for 1969/70 was £4.5 million before allowing for interest on capital employed. The turnover of the Boards in the same year on all their operations was £1,460 million.

Industrial research establishments

A suggestion was made that a comparative cost benefit analysis should be commissioned of the work of the industrial research associations, the research establishments for which the Secretary of State had full responsibility, and the other advisory services to industry provided by his department. Mr. Ridley answered: 'I am reviewing policies in these fields. But a formal cost benefit analysis in the terms of the question would not be feasible, because the range of activities is too diverse. We do of course use the techniques of cost benefit analysis as a management tool when considering particular programmes within these fields.'

Industrial development

Questions were answered on industrial development in Wales, Scotland, the Northern Region, South Lancashire, Lanarkshire, Flint, Swindon, Birmingham, and Corby, Northamptonshire.

TUESDAY, JULY 6

Harland and Wolff Ltd.

A Member asked for a further statement on Harland and Wolff, following the announcement on March 3, 1971, by the Ministry of Commerce for Northern Ireland, that the existing company would continue under strengthened management and that financial assistance would be provided by the Northern Ireland Government. Mr. Ridley said: 'The Minister of Commerce for Northern Ireland is announcing today that Viscount Rochdale will become part-time chairman of the company with effect from Thursday, July 8. Mr. Alan Watt at present acting chairman will become deputy chairman and Mr. Iver Hoppe will be appointed full-time managing director, taking up his post this autumn. Mr. Hoppe has, since 1964, been managing director of the Odense Steel Shipyard Ltd. in Denmark.

'The Minister of Commerce is also announcing the form in which further financial assistance will be given. His Ministry will subscribe at par for 4 million of the authorised but unissued £1 ordinary shares in the company giving a holding of 47.6 per cent of the enlarged ordinary capital. As soon as practicable a further sum expected to be in the region of £2 million to £3 million will be provided by way of a grant.

'This grant, together with the share subscription, will, in the opinion of the Northern Ireland Government and of the company, be sufficient to enable the company to become fully viable.

'In addition, the existing £3½ million secured loan from the Northern Ireland Government to Harland and Wolff will be re-scheduled to provide for repayment over 33 years from July 1, 1974, and interest on this loan will be waived until December 31, 1974.

'The Minister of Commerce is making it clear that, once this financial support has been given, there will be no question of his Government accepting any responsibility for making good any deficiency in the company's resources, should it get into financial difficulties in the future. The UK Government fully agrees with this attitude and, for their part, would not accept any such responsibility.'

Imports of coal from EEC

Mr. Ridley was asked what proposals the European Economic Community had made to HM Government on imports of coal to the United Kingdom from the countries of the EEC; and what was the Government's policy on this matter. He said: 'If we enter the Community coal imports from Community countries would be free from restrictions as at present, but barriers against our coal exports to the Community would be lifted. This greater freedom of trade should be of considerable benefit to our coal industry.'

Mr. Ridley was then asked on what date he expected Great Britain to cease to have unilateral control over the import and export of coal and other fuels; and what the situation would be in that respect after that date, assuming the United Kingdom joined the European Coal and Steel Community. Mr. Ridley answered: 'It would be contrary to the principles of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community for Her Majesty's Government to control unilaterally trade in coal, coke and briquettes between the United Kingdom and the other Community Countries.'

Government shareholdings in Scottish firms

A question was asked on the valuations of equity shares held by the Government in Scottish firms. Mr. Ridley gave the following information on the Government's shareholdings in companies with registered offices in Scotland:

(i) Nuclear Enterprises Ltd. 7,353 B ordinary £1 shares subscribed for by the IRC at a cost of £100,000 and now transferred to the Government. These shares are valued at cost as the shares are not quoted.

(ii) Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. 875,000 £1 ordinary shares are held by the Government. These were acquired when UCS was formed in exchange for 540,000 £1 shares, acquired at par, held by the Government in Fairfields (Glasgow) Ltd. The Shipbuilding Industry Board also hold 12 million 5/- "A" shares in UCS, acquired at par in August 1969. No valuation can be placed on these shares in present circumstances.

National Film Finance Corporation

A question was put on the membership of the consortium appointed by the National Film Finance Corporation to receive loan facilities and utilise them; and by what criteria they had been or would be appointed. Mr. Ridley replied that the Corporation hoped to form a consortium with investors from the private sector. He proposed to allow the Corporation a free hand in this matter.

Registration of limited partnerships

Mr. Ridley was asked how many limited partnerships were registered; and how many statements of capital contributed by limited partners were received in the last full financial year. He replied that 2,137 limited partnerships had been registered up to June 30, 1971. Forty statements of capital contributed and nine statements of capital increased were received during the year ended April 5, 1971.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7

BSC Board appointments

Lord Drumalbyn was questioned on the qualification of the new part-time members to the Board of the British Steel Corporation. He replied: '... the first section of the Iron and Steel Act 1967, requires the Secretary of State to appoint the Corporation from among persons appearing to him to have had wide experience of, and shown capacity in, the production of iron ore or iron or steel; or industrial, commercial or financial matters; or applied science, or administration or the organisation of workers. Manifestly, the three part-time members recently appointed to the Board have had wide experience in, and shown capacity in, one or more of the fields specified, and my right honourable friend considers each

of them in every way well fitted to serve as part-time members of the Board.'

FRIDAY, JULY 9

Australia ban on imports

IN ANSWER to a request to list the categories of United Kingdom exports denied entry into Australia under regulations enforcing a total embargo, Mr. Grant said 'The Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations of 1969 of the Commonwealth of Australia enforce a total prohibition on the import of certain goods for the familiar purposes of securing public order and health, reinforcing Customs control, protecting the products of prison labour and relating to gold and silver. They are of general application to the goods concerned from all sources. Products specifically itemised are absinthe, imitation brandy, cigars and cigarettes containing explosive substances, matches containing white or yellow phosphorous, counterfeit coin, imitation and counterfeit bank notes, diacetylmorphine (heroin) and preparations thereof, opium prepared for smoking and opium pipes, ketobemidome its salts and preparations thereof, tea in specified unwholesome forms, silencers for use with fire-arms.'

Mr. Grant was then asked the total sterling value of United Kingdom imports from Australia; and if he would list the 12 largest categories of goods, indicating the percentage value of total Australian exports represented by each category; the sterling value of each category; and the changes which entry into the European Economic Community would make in the tariff, levy or other tax payable upon importation into the United Kingdom.

He gave the following information:

1. Total United Kingdom imports from Australia

1969	£236 million c.i.f.
1970	£260 million c.i.f.

2. Australian exports to the United Kingdom

Main categories		Value of Australian exports to the United Kingdom, year ending June 1970	Exports to the United Kingdom as a percentage of all Australian exports (a)
Division	Description	£000	%
68	Non-ferrous metals	50,149	2.6
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	29,584	1.5
26	Textile fibres, etc.	29,428	1.5
05	Fruit and vegetables	21,228	1.1
02	Dairy products and eggs	20,972	1.1
01	Meat and meat preparations	20,440	1.1
28	Metalliferous ores and scrap	16,249	0.8
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	15,092	0.8
67	Iron and steel	2,078	0.1
71	Machinery, non-electric	1,758	0.1
73	Transport equipment	1,689	0.1
21	Hides, skins and furskins, undressed	1,554	0.1
	Total of all exports to the United Kingdom	227,841	11.8

(a) The value of all Australian exports to the world as a whole in the year ending June 1970 was £1,928 million.

3. Of the categories listed above only transport equipment is now dutiable, at rates not greatly different from those in the Common External Tariff. Cereals, meat, dairy products, sugar, canned fruits and vegetables would be subject to levies, duties or combined charges of 20 per cent or more. Iron and steel, wrought metals and non-electric machinery would be dutiable at rates generally below 10 per cent, whilst ores, scrap, most unwrought metals, wool and hides would continue to be duty free.

Aviation and shipping

MONDAY, JULY 5

Concorde

Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, was asked to make a further statement on the future of Concorde with particular reference to the total cost of the project to date, the share of such costs borne by Her Majesty's Government, the number of provisional orders or options entered into, and the number of cancellations of such orders or options; and what was his policy regarding requests from the British Overseas Airways Corporation for capital sanction to purchase these aircraft. Mr. Corfield said: 'Expenditure on Concorde to June 30, 1971, totalled about £550 million on development and £20 million on current production. The share borne by the UK Government was £290 million and £10 million respectively. Options, none of which have been cancelled, have been taken on 74 Concordes. Request from BOAC for capital sanction to purchase Concorde will be considered in the normal way.'

Answering further questions on Concorde, Mr. Corfield said that the manufacturers were reviewing the overall programme with the object of achieving the earliest target date for entry into airline service and that a workforce of about 25,000 was employed on the Concorde programme in the UK. Since 1964 Concorde's target payload had remained at 20,000 lb. between Paris and New York on entry into service, rising to 25,000 lb. on the same route after two years. The level of fares was for airlines to decide in the light of their commercial judgment of how Concorde could most profitably be operated.

Rolls-Royce RB-211 engine

Answering requests for a statement on the Rolls-Royce RB-211 engine, Mr. Corfield said: 'I informed the House on May 10 of the position reached in negotiations on the RB-211 engine. We now await a decision from the United States Government whether they will provide the necessary support to enable Lockheed to complete the Tristar project for which the RB-211 is intended.'

Mr. Corfield was also asked what plans he had to seek to give evidence before the Banking Committee of the United States House of Representatives, currently investigating the proposed guarantee to Lockheed Aviation. He answered that the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States House of Representatives had asked the British Government to give evidence on this subject. He had been told in reply that it was not proposed to put forward witnesses but the British Government was prepared to make a further written statement, if that would be helpful to the Committee. It was not the intention to tender evidence to any select committee of either the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States which had not already been given to Parliament.

Mr. Corfield was then asked when he expected to be in a position to make a further statement on the price to be paid for the acquisition of Rolls-Royce Limited assets by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd, and the basis upon which such a price had been calculated. He answered: 'The determination of this price is a matter of considerable complexity, and is bound to take a substantial time. I cannot at the moment forecast when it will be possible to say anything further, but the parties concerned of course recognise the need for an early settlement.' In reply to another question, Mr. Corfield said that the possibility of affording some form of special treatment to the holders of workers' shares in Rolls-Royce Ltd. was still being explored.

Australian purchases of British aircraft

A Member who asked what was the value of Australian purchases of the products of the British aircraft industry in 1968, 1969 and 1970, respectively, was told by Mr. Corfield: '£11 million, £8 million and £5 million, respectively.'

VTOL airliner

A question was asked on funding the development of a British or collaborative vertical take-off and landing civil airliner. Mr. Corfield said: 'The Department has had extensive discussions with all the bodies concerned with V/STOL, and background studies are continuing. I will shortly be discussing with the manufacturers their STOL and RTOL proposals, and I think it would be best to complete these discussions before making a further statement.'

Financial aid to BAC

Mr. Corfield was asked how much financial aid HM Government had given to the British Aircraft Corporation since 1964; how much of this was launching aid; how much was recuperable; how much had been recuperated; and how much he expected to recuperate during the next five years.

'Leaving aside Concorde £11 million since 1964. This was all launching aid, for the VC10 and BAC One-Eleven aircraft.' Mr. Corfield replied: 'It is recoverable as a levy on sales. Total launching aid for these aircraft was £29 million. About £3.5 million has been recovered and we expect to recover approximately £3 million more over the next five years.'

International air services from Scotland

Mr. Noble was asked if he had received a copy of the Scottish Council Development and Industry's Report, Direct International Air Services—a Demand Study; and what action he was taking on the conclusions of the report. Mr. Noble said: 'I have received this interesting and useful Report, which concludes that the action now required is the successful marketing of international air services from Scotland. The report does not propose or require Government action.'

Oil pollution: recovery of clearance cost

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, was asked what proportion of the cost to local and central Government in the United Kingdom of dealing with oil pollution around the coast in each of the five years ending May 31 had been recovered from those who spilled the oil or from their insurers. He answered that the proportions of the known cost recovered in these years, expressed as percentages, were as follows:

1966/1967	45.5 per cent.
1967/1968	nil
1968/1969	nil
1969/1970	53.3 per cent.
1970/1071	nil

Claims had been made or were in preparation in respect of the total costs of all major incidents which occurred in the year ended May 31, 1971. The total claims amounted to some £500,000, but it was too early to say what proportion might be recovered.

FOR THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(AVIATION SUPPLY)

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FURNITURE: 51 Dining and other Chairs, 3 Three-piece Suites, 8 Tea Trolleys, 8 MAHOGANY CARD TABLES, 2 MAHOGANY BUREAUX, 4ft. oak Writing Table, 2 5ft. Office Desks, Double and Single Beds with spring interior mattresses, Oak and mahogany Wardrobes, bedside cupboards, chest of drawers;
Clothing, CARPETS, BLANKETS, Stairs Carpet etc. etc.

HOBBS & CHAMBERS

are instructed to sell the above by auction on

SATURDAY, 31st JULY 1971

commencing at 10 a.m. On view Friday, 30th, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission BY CATALOGUE ONLY (price 10p. not stamps) from the Auctioneers, "At the Sign of the Bell". Cirencester, Glos. (Tel. 2562/3 with 24-hour answering service), also at Faringdon, Swindon and Carterton. Light refreshments available on sale day.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

July 21-22, 1971 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot, RAOC Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel: 0432 4366)

Fork lift trucks; Austin 1-ton trucks; fuel tankers (1,000 and 450 gallons); generators; four cylinder diesel engines; two cylinder petrol engines; machine tools; screw cutting sets; tyres; electric cable; cable laying ploughs; mine detectors; No. 7 directors; aircraft brake units; inverters, fuel pumps, main planes, and other equipment; rectifiers; batteries; tentage; tarpaulin sheets; camouflage nets; roller conveyors; metal pallets; hydraulic jacks; vices; small tools; prismatic compasses; periscope sights; periscopic and other binoculars; range-finder; avometers and other test equipment; clocks and watches; white and coloured blankets; mattresses; carpets; chairs; tables; chests of drawers; and other furniture; ankle boots; M.T. wireless and electrical spares; tank oversuits and other clothing.

July 28-29 Vehicles, Earth Moving, Heavy Duty and Road Making Equipment Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton and Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 0602 54272)

Ford Anglias, Cortinas, utility vans, Zephyrs; Morris Mini Minors, 1000's, Travellers, utility vans; Hillman Huskys, Imps; Bedford Fire Tenders; Utilecons; signals and office vans; Humber New Hawks; Austin Gypsies and vans; Land-Rovers; Vauxhall Victors; Coles, Neals,

Overseas Development Institute odi

Britain, the EEC and the Third World

The report, by Tom Soper, and papers of an international conference held at The Royal Society in April 1971 and sponsored by the UK Chapter of the Society for International Development and the Overseas Development Institute.

The conference discussed the implications for developing countries of UK entry into the EEC. The papers contain an official view by Anthony Kershaw, MP, of how Britain sees the developing countries in the context of the negotiations, contrasted with an 'unofficial' critique of EEC trade policies by David Wall of the University of Sussex. Further papers on trade and aid policies were contributed, in their personal capacities, by Gerhard Schiffler and Charles van der Vaeren from the Directorate General of Development Aid, EEC Commission, Brussels. The study includes a note on the EEC's common agricultural policy, and statistical appendices, both compiled within ODI. (100 pages, £1)

Copies available from: Research Publications Services Ltd., Victoria Hall, East Greenwich, London SE10. Tel.: (01)-858 1717

Jones mobile cranes; Leyland Hippo trucks; Coventry Climax Fork Lift trucks and Featherweight Fire Pumps; AEC Matador Tractors; various tippers; dumpers; loading shovels; angledozers; drop-side trucks; coaches; Ferguson and David Brown tractors; Matchless, BSA and Triumph motor cycles, etc.

August 3-4 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Richard Austin and Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. Tel. 0329 4211

Various trailers; Bedford van; Bedford 900 gallon water tanker; Ford Anglias; Ford box van; Commer 1-ton van; electric and diesel fork lift trucks; 70 mm. X-ray unit; galvanised steel piping; jerricans; photographic equipment; ball bearings; various safes and security boxes; binoculars; wrist watches; stop watches; wall and alarm clocks; machine tools; tradesmen's tools; black PVC sheets 160 ft × 90 ft; electrical and telephone equipment; steel boiler tubes; wooden ammunition boxes; scrap metal; aluminium kitchenware; crockery and glassware; clothing; furniture; textiles; mixed rags, etc,.

August 11 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son and Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel. 0752 69292)

Carpets; greatcoats; duffel coats; trousers; blouses, jerseys; underwear; boots and shoes; blankets; sheets; curtains; cotton, wool and serge rags; kitbags; tentage; mattresses; camp equipment; furniture including, fold flat chairs; desks; bureaux etc; china, glass and kitchenware; binoculars; cameras; photographic equipment; compasses; watches; meters; gauges; valves; MT, electrical spares; tyres; hydraulic jacks: 3½/kVA generating sets; drills; engraver; pipe bender; copper and nickel tubing, etc. and Coventry Climax featherweight pumps.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 5p (postal order only).

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ship for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the under-mentioned tug "as lying" at Great Harbour, Greenock.

"Bombshell" Steel, built 1945, G.T.56. N.T. non-towing 17.9 tons and towing 1.8 tons. Length (B.P.) 66 ft. Breadth (mld.) 18 ft. 6 ins. Depth (mld.) 8 ft. 6 ins. Light Displacement 101 tons. Engine: Single screw, diesel, by Newbury Diesel Co. Ltd., Newbury, Berks. BHP Normal 350 Maximum 385.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1. Tel: 01-222 7060 Extn.: 26

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "Bombshell"' and must be received not later than *noon* on August 4, 1971.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Surplus Government furniture and equipment

A public auction sale of surplus Government furniture and equipment has been arranged at the Department of the Environment, Supplies Division, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol 3. The sale will commence at 10 a.m. on July 28, 1971, and viewing will be allowed from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on July 27, 1971. The auctioneers are Messrs. Stanley, Alder and Price, 7 St. Stephen's Street, Bristol 1, and catalogues will be available from them.

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STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	April 28, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6-M)	Mar. 24, 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	Oct. 28, 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	June 23, 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	June 16, 1971
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	May 5, 1971
Business names registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry (Q)	May 26, 1971
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 19, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	July 8, 1971
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	June 2, 1971
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 14, 1970
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	July 8, 1971
International trade credit (A)	April 14, 1971
ECGD business (Q)	June 9, 1971
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	June 23, 1971
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	June 23, 1971
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	July 8, 1971
Overseas payment and earnings (A)	July 22, 1970
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Trends in film going (A)	July 22, 1970
Food:	
Consumption levels (6-M)	This week
Household consumption (Q)	This week
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	June 16, 1971
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	May 12, 1971
World exports of manufacturers (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 14, 1971
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	June 23, 1971
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	May 12, 1971
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	This week
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	This week
Hire purchase business (M)	July 8, 1971
Industrial building (Q)	April 28, 1971
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	This week
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	June 30, 1971
Industrial production:	
N. Ireland index (M)	June 30, 1971
Wales index (Q)	June 30, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 19, 1970
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 16, 1971
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	This week
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	June 30, 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	June 2, 1971
Deliveries (Q)	June 2, 1971
Production (M)	This week
Volume of production (M)	This week
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	June 30, 1971
Motor trades turnover (M)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	June 2, 1971
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 19, 1970
Retail prices index (M)	June 30, 1971
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	July 8, 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	May 26, 1971
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 31, 1971
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Feb. 10, 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	June 16, 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	This week
Retail (M)	This week
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 27, 1970
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Cotton production (M)	July 8, 1971
Hosiery production (M)	Feb. 24, 1971
Wholesale houses sales (M)	June 16, 1971
Wool exports (Q)	June 23, 1971
Wool output (M)	July 8, 1971
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Sept. 23, 1970
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Index nos. (M)	June 23, 1971

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representatives overseas	June 30, 1971
Business Monitor titles	Mar. 31, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	June 30, 1971
Directory of DTI (formerly BOT) departments and their work	April 8, 1970
DTI addresses (former BOT offices)	Mar. 3, 1971
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	June 16, 1971
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official receivers offices	May 20, 1970
Programmes of trade promotions	Mar. 3, 1971
Release dates of economic statistics	June 23, 1971

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
~ nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
Ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963 26,758	1963	1963 21,758	1963 20,087	1963 20,087	1966 11,372	1963 4,907	1963 1,070	1963 994	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111.7	115	114	106	..	121	124	119	127	117	385	263	47	31
1966	110	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	112	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	112	103.6	140	130	144	145	142	157	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	136	140	148	130	131	357	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	139	152	157	117	136	344	214	42	51
1969 1st qtr	115	121.8	140	138	111	102.3	134	128	138	134	136	96	105	6	5
2nd qtr	118	123.3	142	142	113	103.7	135	141	147	130	129	84	43	2	1
3rd qtr	119	123.2	144	144	113	103.2	138	146	155	130	130	51	—	8	8
4th qtr	120	123.5	147	147	114	102.9	138	146	153	126	131	126	84	10	13
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	148	114	103.3	133	144	144	112	133	−31	23	−5	−41
2nd qtr	120	123.5	155	153	116	104.2	142	153	163	118	137	106	55	11	21
3rd qtr	120	124.3	159	158	117	104.6	139	154	156	119	133	117	40	6	12
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	161	118	104.7	122	157	167	119	139	152	87	31	60
1971 1st qtr	116	124.4	164	161	116	101.9	137	145	145			43	67	—	−75
1970 Oct		125.3				106.0									
Nov		123.4				103.3									
Dec		125.0				104.9									
1971 Jan		126.8				102.7									
Feb		123.8				99.7									
Mar		122.7				103.0									
Apr		125.4				104.7									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports(‖)	Exports(¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec. 1963	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,362	1963 4,282	Series in £ million
1965	119	112.1	*4.8*	108.8	104.6	157.9	308	265	24,784	116	112	−77
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	110.2	107.3	168.5	323	255	24,835	120	121	55
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	108.4	108.2	175.3	512	174	24,476	130	120	−297
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	120.5	112.4	187.3	541	188	24,331	159	146	−306
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	125.0	115.9	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	437
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	128.5	124.6	217.7	574	186	24,135	181	184	621
1969 2nd qtr	113	131.8	*5.4*	124.2	115.1	195.6	519	202	24,332	165	163	99
3rd qtr	115	132.0	*5.0*	126.1	116.5	197.8	547	200	24,285	165	171	166
4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	127.3	118.0	201.6	544	199	24,249	169	172	162
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	130.1	120.6	209.0	561	192	24,275	171	180	218
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	129.2	123.6	214.0	563	187	24,138	183	183	147
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	126.9	125.7	219.5	592	185	24,072	178	175	77
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.8	128.4	228.3	581	177	24,054	190	199	179
1971 1st qtr	122 p	147.9	*8.6*	131.2	131.7	237.2 p	631	146		189	186	77
2nd qtr							725 p	131 p				
1970 Dec	125	145.0	*7.9*	128.5	129.1	233.3	589	171		186	204	
1971 Jan	122 p	147.0	*8.5*	129.8	130.7	236.8	613	157		174	175	
Feb	120 p	147.8	*8.5*	130.6	131.6	237.1	623	147		187	172	
Mar	122 p	149.0	*8.8*	132.2	132.6	237.8	656	134		207	211	
Apr	120 p	152.2	*9.4*	137.1 p	133.6 p	238.8	704	129		201 p	209 p	
May		153.2	*9.8*	136.6 p	134.2 p	241.5 p	731	130		194 p	206 p	
Jun							741 p	133 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording

Unit value and volume index numbers for May

THE export unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, increased by one per cent in May, a little above its rate of increase in recent months. In the latest three months as a whole the index was rather less than two per cent above its level in December to February. The import unit value index for May, on a balance of payments basis, was one half per cent above that for April (revised from 134 to 135). The index was more than two per cent higher in March to May than in the previous three months; this rise follows a year of stability in the import unit value index. The terms of trade index rose a point to 108 in May.

The unit value index for exports of non-manufactures, which rose relatively slowly in 1970, has increased more rapidly in recent months, and in the latest three months as a whole it was nearly three per cent higher than in the previous three months. Sharp increases in the unit values of fuels and some basic materials were mainly responsible for this rise. The rate of increase in the index for exports of manufactured goods, on the other hand, slowed down in the latest three months and the unit value indices for chemicals and metals fell slightly from their average for December to February. The fall in the unit value index for metals was mainly due to the decline in unit values of copper in the early months of the year; unit values of other metals and of metal manufactures have been fairly steady in recent months. The unit value index for machinery and transport equipment in March-May was nearly three per cent above its level in the previous three months.

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1969 1st quarter	123	126	102	146	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	147	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	99	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	100	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	159
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	132	143	109	161	149
1970 October	131	137	105	164	166
November	132	139	106	163	155
December	131	141	108	160	164
1971 January	130	143	110	153	141
February	132	143	109	158	137
March	133	144	109	173	168
April p	135 r	145	107 r	167	169
May p	135	146	108	161	162

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index
p Provisional estimates
r Revised estimates

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	118	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
1970 January	130	128	118	96	151	130	116	133	118	124	147	133	133
February	131	129	120	96	151	131	116	134	119	125	152	134	133
March	131	130	120	95	151	132	117	135	120	124	153	135	135
April	132	131	121	95	152	133	117	136	123	125	155	136	135
May	132	131	121	95	152	134	116	137	123	126	154	137	137
June	132	133	122	96	150	135	118	138	123	126	156	138	137
July	133	133	122	96	151	135	119	139	124	125	156	139	138
August	131	132	121	97	148	136	119	140	124	126	156	140	139
September	132	133	121	98	148	137	119	140	126	126	156	141	140
October	132	134	120	100	148	137	119	141	126	126	155	142	141
November	132	135	121	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	143
December	132	136	119	104	146	141	120	145	130	129	156	148	143
1971 January	132	136	119	108	144	143	122	147	130	129	158	150	144
February	133	136	121	111	144	143	123	147	132	131	156	151	144
March	134	136	121	115	145	144	124	148	132	129	155	152	146
April	136	139	123	119	146	144	124	148	130	132	155	154	144
May	137	140	123	121	147	146	126	150	128	134	156	156	148

Unit values of fuel imports continue to rise rapidly as a result of the agreements made with the oil producing countries earlier in the year; in the latest three months the index for fuels was ten per cent higher than in the previous three months. Unit values of the other groups of imports rose in the latest three months. The index for basic materials was more than two per cent above its level in December to February with unit values of metal ores, particularly iron and nickel, rising sharply. The index for imports of manufactured goods turned upwards in March and in March to May as a whole was one per cent above its level of the previous three months; the up-turn in copper prices has been an important factor in this rise.

Trends in United Kingdom trade were discussed in the article on trade in May which was published in *Trade and Industry* of June 23, 1971.

Notes: (a) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade are based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an 'Overseas Trade Statistics' basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the 'Overseas Trade Statistics' for balance of payments purposes relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. The 'Overseas Trade Statistics' includes, with a few exceptions, all goods entering or leaving the country whether or not their ownership changes and coverage adjustments are necessary to remove items where there is no change of ownership (for example goods imported or exported for processing and repair) and to bring in items which are not included in the 'Trade Statistics' (eg ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners). The main valuation adjustment is made to imports, which are valued c.i.f. in the 'Overseas Trade Statistics', ie their value includes feight and insurance costs incurred in bringing them to this country. For balance of payments purposes these costs are deducted from the value of imports since freight and insurance payments to foreign companies are included in invisible items in the balance of payments and those to United Kingdom companies are regarded as domestic transactions. Other adjustments include for exports the addition of an allowance for the net under-recording of exports; and for imports the exclusion of the value of deliveries of United States military aircraft and their replacement by the value of payments for these aircraft. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments 'Pink Book'.

In the adjustment of the index numbers to a balance of payments basis the weights for commodity groups have been altered to allow for the effects of balance of payments adjustments in the base year, 1961. For example, the freight element in the c.i.f. value of fuels is larger than the c.i.f. value of other imports so that on a balance of payments basis the weight for fuels in the unit value and volume indices for imports is lower than on a 'Trade Statistics' basis. Changes in valuation and coverage adjustment since 1961 have been applied to the unit value and volume index numbers respectively.

(b) This series of index numbers, based on 1961 = 100, was first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	107	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	108	114	107	113	102	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	120	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	157	104	110	203	223	155	151	155	196	133	131	148	182
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
1970 January	156	110	116	215	205	152	144	153	190	131	128	147	183
February	144	96	199	190	204	148	138	148	181	124	125	142	177
March	151	107	100	188	216	164	140	169	210	142	135	163	206
April	168	110	114	214	244	163	149	165	212	141	145	164	171
May	155	96	104	200	230	157	137	161	205	132	144	152	186
June	168	108	128	197	245	163	159	164	210	142	147	155	187
July	131	80	72	203	195	163	151	165	217	142	147	157	186
August	152	108	122	189	204	105	98	105	137	90	68	99	144
September	165	108	120	219	232	154	170	152	200	143	133	139	182
October	170	115	125	208	242	165	188	160	214	144	135	153	180
November	163	116	108	221	225	172	180	169	214	157	141	158	206
December	164	103	120	214	237	166	161	166	201	160	136	159	192
1971 January	158	104	107	239	215	138	123	141	178	121	106	137	169
February	149	102	100	193	215	130	124	134	172	112	112	129	155
March	189	121	104	291	276	172	155	178	212	153	151	174	205
April	168	111	99	225	248	173	165	176	235	155	152	166	198
May	154	97	93	221	226	172	157	173	222	144	143	167	203

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	211	210	155	147	156	195	132	134	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	229	227	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	153	101	103	210	216	215	145	146	145	186	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	165	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	206	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	163	162	107	107	228	233	232	149	141	152	193	133	127	145	177
1970 January	146	146	103	107	197	201	200	155	150	156	198	130	136	147	186
February	153	152	103	110	190	218	216	152	145	152	186	126	134	144	181
March	152	152	106	107	186	214	213	159	147	161	200	139	133	154	193
April	157	157	104	110	190	226	224	163	151	162	199	135	139	157	187
May	157	157	101	110	195	232	230	148	137	147	192	122	131	135	183
June	161	160	103	121	197	228	226	156	155	160	200	139	146	151	182
July	122	122	76	65	198	177	177	155	155	157	210	135	140	147	179
August	169	169	121	123	214	231	231	117	115	116	149	98	81	116	136
September	167	167	107	121	218	238	238	164	168	163	198	146	135	159	185
October	165	164	108	120	204	233	231	168	183	164	211	137	134	160	187
November	166	165	111	110	231	235	233	155	154	154	203	137	129	145	183
December	163	163	102	113	211	244	244	164	152	166	203	154	134	156	205
1971 January	156	155	103	105	227	221	221	142	130	144	188	125	114	137	171
February	160	159	110	110	201	230	230	137	132	141	183	121	120	135	164
March	173	172	108	104	255	248	247	168	162	171	208	152	148	164	196
April	166	166	111	103	218	240	240	169	163	170	223	151	145	159	198
May	159	158	105	100	221	227	227	161	159	163	211	137	134	149	216

Industrial development certificates refused

A TOTAL of 203 applications for industrial development certificates were refused by the Department of Trade and Industry in 1970, little different from the figure for the previous year when 208 applications were refused. The floor area involved declined from 6.5 million square feet in 1969 to 5.5 million square feet in 1970.

The statistics of refusals are not a full measure of the amount of industrial development which might have taken place in particular locations had there been no control. In the more congested parts of the country some projects for which applications are made are abandoned after informal discussion with the Department and the applications are withdrawn before the stage of formal refusal is reached. In the case of other projects which might be formulated, knowledge on the part of potential applicants of the policy on location of industry results in no application being made.

The number of refusals as a proportion of total applications decided, refusals plus approvals, was 3.3 per cent in 1970 compared with 3.1 per cent in 1969. The proportion varied with the size of application. For applications of less than 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space, taking 1969 and 1970 together, less than one per cent were refused. In the size group 5,000 to 9,000 sq. ft. about 2 per cent were refused, and for cases of 10,000 sq. ft. and above 5 per cent of applications were refused. In terms of floor space the proportions were similar.

The regional distribution of refusals and approvals appears in Table 3. Applications for developments in the South East, East and West Midland regions accounted for 194 of the 203 refusals in 1970 and for 192 of the 1969 total of 208. There were no refusals in either year in Scotland, Wales or the North region of England and few in the remaining regions.

All statistics of refusals in tables 1, 2 and 3 are of net or sustained refusals, as known at January 31 of the year following the year to which the figures relate. This means that all applications which were originally refused but, after an appeal for reconsideration, were later approved in substantially the form in which applied for, are excluded from the figures. A uniform date of end January in the following year for the exclusion from the refusal

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES REFUSED AND APPROVED: TOTALS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

	Net refusals Number	Floor area (Thous-sq-feet	Approvals Number	Floor area (Thous-sq-feet)
1967	229	5,348	5,281	90,873
1968	160	6,278	6,149	114,953
1969	208	6,464	6,564	120,991
1970	203	5,507	5,862	105,183

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES: SIZE ANALYSIS OF REFUSALS AND APPROVALS

Size of application (Thous. square feet)	1969				1970			
	Net refusals		Approvals		Net refusals		Approvals	
	Number	Floor area (Thous. sq. ft.)	Number	Floor area (Thous. sq. ft.)	Number	Floor area (Thous. sq. ft.)	Number	Floor area (Thous. sq. ft.)
Up to 4	10	30	1,557	4,276	15	54	1,363	3,817
5 to 9	42	275	2,046	13,681	42	273	1,863	12,456
10 and over	156	6,159	2,961	103,034	146	5,180	2,636	88,910
Total Great Britain	208	6,464	6,564	120,991	203	5,507	5,862	105,183

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF REFUSALS AND APPROVALS

Country or Region	Refusals				Approvals			
	1969 Number	1970 Number	1969 Floor area (Thousand sq. ft.)	1970 Floor area (Thousand sq. ft.)	1969 Number	1970 Number	1969 Floor area (Thousand sq. ft.)	1970 Floor area (Thousand sq. ft.)
Wholly or mainly development areas								
North	—	—	—	—	282	245	9,867	8,268
Scotland	—	—	—	—	320	241	9,069	10,785
Wales	—	—	—	—	315	280	8,296	8,764
Mainly non-Development areas								
North West	4	1	190	†	689	651	16,845	15,968
South West	5	3	182	83	371	331	6,844	6,081
Wholly non-development areas								
Yorkshire and Humberside	—	2	—	†	552	461	15,358	8,781
East Midlands*	23	21	412	763	622	630	7,636	7,691
West Midlands*	42	66	1,181	1,437	1,012	984	11,776	10,774
East Anglia	7	3	611	116	380	329	6,732	3,760
South East*	127	107	3,888	2,902	2,021	1,710	28,568	24,311
Great Britain	208	203	6,464	5,507	6,564	5,862	120,991	105,183

* Lower exemption limits from the i.d.c. control apply in these regions than in the rest of Great Britain
† Figures not given to avoid disclosing details of individual projects

statistics of those cases subsequently approved is adopted in order that the figures for each year should be as comparable as possible. Table 4 shows the number of cases originally refused in 1969 and 1970 and the numbers subsequently approved up to the end of January of the following year and excluded in arriving at the net totals. The table also shows the small additional numbers approved since January of the following year, but which have not been excluded under the formula.

NOTES

The figures for 1970 were slightly affected by changes in the exemption limits towards the end of the year. From December 15 the limits were raised from 3,000 to 5,000 sq. ft. in the South East, East Anglia and the East and West Midlands and from 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft. in the rest of Great Britain. A lower limit for the South East, East Anglia and the East and West Midlands than for the rest of the country was introduced in August 1965 and, in order to preserve comparability as far as possible, cases in those regions below 5,000 sq. ft. (which was still the limit in the rest of the country) were excluded thereafter from the statistics of approvals, including those quoted in previous articles in this series. In the present article, however, the statistics include cases of all sizes.

Previous articles in this series were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* August 23, 1968, July 9, 1969 and July 22, 1970. Some figures given in those articles are revised in the present article.

All figures of floor space are compiled from records in which each case is rounded to the nearest 1,000 sq. ft.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES REFUSED: GROSS AND NET FIGURES

	1969		1970	
	Number	Floor area (Thousand square feet)	Number	Floor area (Thousand square feet)
1. Gross refusals	248	7,292	238	6,780
2. Cases included in line 1 subsequently approved during the year or in January of the following year	40	828	35	1,273
3. Net refusals	208	6,464	203	5,507
4. Additional cases, included in line 1, approved after January of following year (total as known at end May 1971)	2	not available	2	not available

Made-up clothing industry: orders and deliveries

In the first quarter of 1971 net new orders received by the made-up clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 4 per cent up on the preceding quarter. As deliveries, which were 3 per cent up, were less than net new orders, the order books at the end of the first quarter were 6 per cent higher than the fourth quarter of 1970.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

MADE-UP CLOTHING
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period) December 1962 = 100		Net new orders Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Deliveries Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1963	107		101		100	
1964	112		104		104	
1965	137		112		109	
1966	114		106		109	
1967	124		107		105	
1968	148		110		107	
1969	143		107		107	
1970	155		112		111	
1969 1st quarter	132	143	101	102	109	106
2nd quarter	143	134	110	105	104	109
3rd quarter	133	145	102	114	108	108
4th quarter	143	143	114	106	108	107
1970 1st quarter	140	149	109	114	110	110
2nd quarter	151	142	115	106	109	110
3rd quarter	142	151	105	115	110	110
4th quarter	155	155	121	115	114	112
1971 1st quarter P	153	165	118	120	119	115
1969 October	140	148	130	113	118	108
November	151	147	134	108	115	108
December	143	143	77	98	91	106
1970 January	144	143	98	110	96	109
February	140	143	111	108	117	108
March	140	149	118	124	118	114
April	139	147	111	103	112	107
May	149	144	121	107	105	113
June	151	142	114	108	110	111
July	146	143	97	110	105	108
August	138	139	88	107	101	113
September	142	151	130	128	123	108
October	149	154	138	119	126	114
November	158	152	133	108	118	110
December	155	155	92	118	97	112
1971 January	166	167	125	141	107	122
February	155	160	102	100	120	111
March P	153	165	125	120	128	113

Textile industry: orders and deliveries

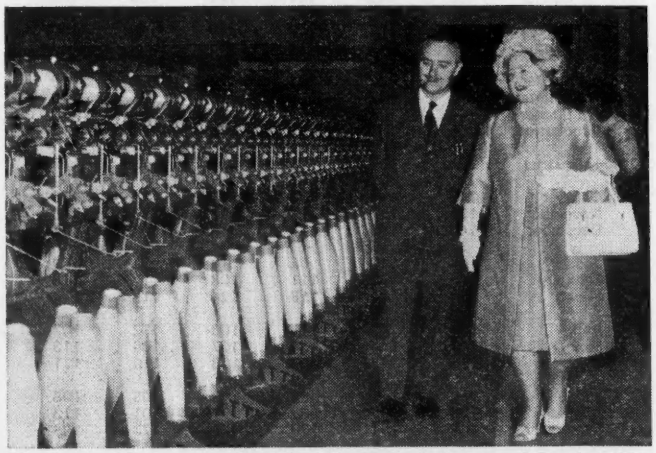
In the first quarter of 1971 net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been 5 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of 1970. Since deliveries, which also decreased by 3 per cent over the fourth quarter, exceeded net new orders during this period, order books were 5 per cent down on the fourth quarter.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

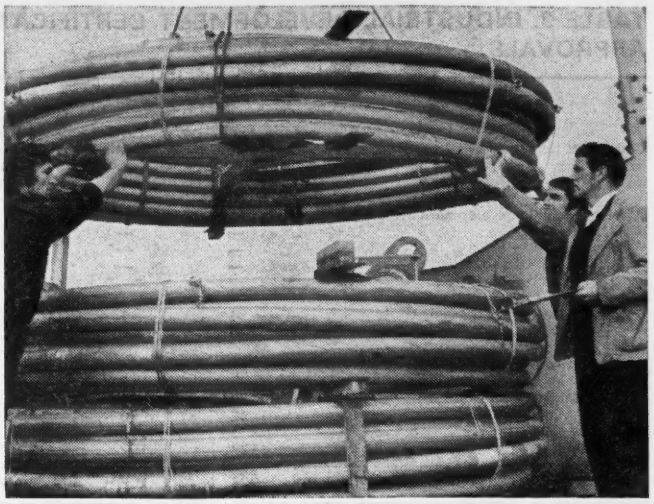
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

		Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
		December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963		117		105		100	
1964		129		106		103	
1965		124		103		104	
1966		105		97		102	
1967		118		102		99	
1968		144		118		111	
1969		134		113		113	
1970		125		112		114	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969	1st quarter	148	144	121	113	116	113
	2nd quarter	143	143	109	114	115	116
	3rd quarter	133	137	93	106	103	112
	4th quarter	134	134	119	109	118	112
1970	1st quarter	137	132	118	113	114	114
	2nd quarter	130	129	109	110	117	114
	3rd quarter	127	131	102	116	105	114
	4th quarter	125	125	119	110	121	115
1971	1st quarter P	123	119	113	104	114	111
1969	October	137	140	135	121	122	112
	November	138	137	130	105	127	113
	December	134	134	92	100	104	111
1970	January	136	135	118	116	110	113
	February	136	133	119	109	121	115
	March	137	132	117	112	112	115
	April	135	132	112	112	120	113
	May	132	130	105	109	113	116
	June	130	129	110	109	117	112
	July	128	130	89	115	95	111
	August	126	130	96	119	104	120
	September	127	131	121	115	116	111
	October	126	130	124	114	128	117
	November	127	127	134	109	131	117
	December	125	125	98	107	104	111
1971	January P	124	122	108	105	110	113
	February P	123	120	113	103	116	110
	March P	123	119	117	104	116	109

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above tables can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30, 1970 (page 587).



The Queen Mother recently visited the Perivale factory of Sewing Silks Ltd. (now Perivale-Gutermann Ltd.), manufacturers of silk sewing and synthetic threads. The company has its own subsidiaries in Australia and South Africa and exports over 50 per cent of production. Picture shows the Queen Mother in the twisting department of the factory, accompanied by (left) Mr. C. Humphreys, head of the department.



Despatch hands at British Ropes' factory at Carr Hill, Doncaster, steady part of a shipment of main cables for the River Parana suspension bridge being built in Argentina. This is the first major suspension bridge in South America to be supplied with cables by the company. Total value of the order is approximately £250,000 and includes 400 tons of bridge cable plus ancillary ropes and fittings.

Production of man-made fibres in May

The volume of production of man-made fibres in May was 4 per cent more than in May 1970.

Total production by weight of man-made fibres in May was 2 per cent more than in May 1970 with output of continuous filament 7 per cent more and staple fibre 1 per cent less.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

		Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964		374.3	171.5	202.8
1965		391.0	179.8	211.2
1966		399.9	186.6	213.3
1967		433.2	198.9	234.4
1968		539.1	241.8	297.4
1969		553.9	252.5	301.5
1970		599.4	257.6	341.9
1969	1st quarter	141.9	65.3	76.6
	2nd quarter	143.7	64.7	79.0
	3rd quarter	125.8	57.6	68.2
	4th quarter	142.6	64.9	77.7
1970	1st quarter	146.8	63.4	83.4
	2nd quarter	155.7	67.6	88.0
	3rd quarter	148.7	60.7	88.0
	4th quarter	148.3	65.8	82.5
1971	1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
1970	January	50.3	22.0	28.3
	February	45.5	19.6	25.9
	March	51.0	21.8	29.2
	April	52.8	22.6	30.1
	May	51.6	23.0	28.6
	December	49.4	21.0	28.4
1971	January	52.2	24.7	27.6
	February	48.3	22.3	26.0
	March	56.7	25.2	31.5
	April	51.0	22.4	28.6
	May	52.9	24.5	28.3

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAN MADE FIBRES 1963 = 100

1964	117	
1965	129	
1966	142	
1967	154	
1968	201	
1969	213	
1970	238	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	216	204
2nd quarter	221	211
3rd quarter	199	220
4th quarter	216	218
1970 1st quarter	228	214
2nd quarter	248	236
3rd quarter	234	258
4th quarter	241	243
1971 1st quarter	263	252
1970 January	228	221
February	224	208
March	233	215
April	253	237
May	249	233
June	243	238
July	238	252
August	219	259
September	244	263
October	240	247
November	251	248
December	233	233
1971 January	256	248
February	263	250
March	271	257
April	255	239
May	258	244

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1970, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1971 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

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Foreign visitors in May

OVER 459,000 foreign visitors came to Britain in May—an increase of nearly 44,000 (11 per cent) on the same month last year, it was announced by the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority on July 6.

The May arrivals brought the total number of foreign visitors to Britain in the first five months of 1971 to 1,476,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding period of 1970.

During the first five months of this year there were 926,000 visitors from Western Europe, a 10 per cent rise on the same period last year.

Visitors from the United States during the first five months of 1971 totalled 389,000, an increase of 16 per cent.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the arrivals in May were about the same as the average for the first four months of the year.

Seasonally adjusted figures

Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months, can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later this year than last. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends.

In estimating the seasonal adjustments, allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on the number of Western European visitors.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

(Thousands per month)

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970 Year	378		221		117		41	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	42
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	396	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	39
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	417	103	233	46	133	27	50
February	182	426	119	253	40	125	23	48
March	248	396	160	230	60	121	27	45
April	411	434	278	263	97	127	36	44
May	459	414	266	244	146	127	47	43

Source: Home Office

The figures are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than US citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during June 1971 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Total	Public Companies	Private Companies
Not exceeding £100	2,369	1	2,368
Over £100 but under £1,000	109	—	109
£1,000 but under £10,000	913	—	913
£10,000 but under £50,000	153	1	152
£50,000 but under £100,000	14	—	14
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	11	—	11
£1,000,000 and over	—	—	—
Total Number	3,569	2	3,567
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	7,317	19	7,298

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1970 and 1971

	Number	1970 Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	1971 Nominal Capital £ thos.
January	2,087	5,528	2,684	10,440
February	2,156	7,556	2,323	3,961
March	2,464	5,098	3,136	7,720
April	2,556	7,657	3,210	16,525
May	2,322	10,323	3,087	5,233
June	2,670	6,097	3,569	7,317
July	2,573	16,272		
August	2,280	4,355		
September	2,461	6,404		
October	2,615	6,726		
November	2,564	4,831		
December	2,972	37,229		
Total	29,720	118,076		

UK Official Reserves

H.M. TREASURY has announced that United Kingdom Official Reserves rose by £40 million ($97 million) during June to stand at £1,508 million ($3,620 million) at the end of the month. This was after long-term debt servicing payments of £31 million ($74 million).

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the first quarter of 1971

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY'S investment in the first quarter of 1971 is now estimated at £387 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, a fall of about 8 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1970 level. The figure which may be slightly affected by the postal strike is a little lower than the provisional estimate.

Within the total, investment in vehicles fell by about 4 per cent while the fall in the other two assets was about 8 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1970 and the first quarter of 1971.

During the same period investment by the coal and petroleum products industry and by the textile, leather and clothing industries rose against the overall trend but investment by all the other industry groups fell. There was a sharp percentage fall in investment in the vehicles industry and in the paper printing and publishing group of industries.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Investment by the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) fell back in the first quarter of 1971 by 9 per cent at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, compared with the fourth quarter of 1970. All three groups of assets contributed to this fall. Capital expenditure on vehicles was 13 per cent lower, and on plant and machinery 10 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of 1970. Expenditure on new building work was 7 per cent lower although the level of expenditure in the first quarter was above that in the first three quarters of 1970.

Within the three industry groups only retailers' investment showed any increase between the fourth quarter of 1970 and the first quarter of 1971, with a rise of 5 per cent at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted. Wholesalers expenditure was the same as in the fourth quarter and below the level in the first three quarters of 1970. Investment by 'other industries' fell by 14 per cent; lower expenditure by the financial sector (insurance companies, banks, finance houses and property companies), and the road haulage industry accounted for most of this fall.

Shipping industry

In the first quarter of 1971 the volume of investment by the shipping industry is estimated to have been 30 per cent below the fourth quarter 1970. Investment by this industry can move erratically from quarter to quarter as expenditure on individual ships can be substantial and payments may be made at irregular intervals over the course of construction.

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,013	1,118	744	151	593	426	994
1961	2,274	1,315	838	121	700	406	1,168
1962	2,149	1,210	838	101	696	363	1,090
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84	645	389	1,030
1964	2,404	1,212	1,068	124	725	494	1,185
1965	2,514	1,327	1,088	99	755	472	1,287
1966	2,508	1,366	1,047	95	719	464	1,326
1967	2,544	1,328	1,082	133	694	504	1,346
1968	2,822 (2,762)*	1,390 (1,360)*	1,204 (1,199)*	228 (203)*	725	626 (601)*	1,471 (1,436)*
1969	2,976 (3,036)*	1,501 (1,531)*	1,282 (1,287)*	192 (217)*	796	616 (641)*	1,564 (1,599)*
1970	3,196	1,631	1,316	248	797	645	1,754
1965 1st quarter	636	341	279	16	200	111	324
2nd quarter	620	319	270	32	185	125	310
3rd quarter	615	332	260	23	185	112	318
4th quarter	644	335	280	29	184	125	335
1966 1st quarter	628	345	261	22	181	113	333
2nd quarter	622	337	263	22	176	117	328
3rd quarter	634	345	262	26	180	119	335
4th quarter	625	340	261	24	181	114	329
1967 1st quarter	627	332	265	30	179	118	330
2nd quarter	668	350	275	44	177	139	352
3rd quarter	628	325	277	27	168	123	338
4th quarter	621	321	266	33	170	125	326
1968 1st quarter	664	325	298	42	173	141	350
2nd quarter	667	329	297	41	182	135	350
3rd quarter	704	346	298	60	184	160	360
4th quarter	787 (727)*	390 (360)*	312 (307)*	85 (60)*	186	190 (165)*	411 (376)*
1969 1st quarter	685 (745)*	342 (372)*	307 (312)*	36 (61)*	194	140 (165)*	351 (386)*
2nd quarter	744	378	317	49	200	158	387
3rd quarter	774	390	329	55	203	159	412
4th quarter	772	391	330	52	199	159	414
1970 1st quarter	745	387	314	44	192	142	412
2nd quarter	816	411	329	77	201	177	438
3rd quarter	799	413	331	55	197	156	447
4th quarter	836	421	342	72	207	171	457
1971 1st quarter	750	389	311	50	191	141	418

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 54 per cent of total expenditure in 1969. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (e.g. by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £30 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. These broad estimates were made by averaging the seasonally adjusted quarterly figures of expenditure in the last quarter of 1968 and the first quarter of 1969, although the estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group									Analysis by type of asset		
		Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,118.2	156.0	22.7	139.1	204.0	245.7	88.3	92.5	73.3	96.6	288.8	73.5	755.9
1961	1,315.3	164.2	31.0	171.1	266.4	268.2	118.0	110.3	80.3	105.8	347.4	70.1	897.8
1962	1,210.4	163.0	22.6	172.7	228.6	235.4	105.6	94.6	80.7	107.2	325.5	61.5	823.4
1963	1,070.2	163.9	30.0	134.3	136.1	233.8	100.9	85.7	79.7	105.9	267.2	74.1	728.9
1964	1,211.8	186.6	36.7	164.7	114.4	279.9	90.9	116.3	90.8	131.5	298.9	90.9	822.0
1965	1,326.9	186.9	35.8	209.1	112.8	293.6	107.5	132.0	98.8	150.4	323.8	98.7	909.4
1966	1,366.2	178.8	57.3	228.7	116.0	298.7	119.9	128.3	86.2	152.3	311.4	89.7	965.1
1967	1,328.1	206.4	83.4	191.0	116.4	292.6	119.8	104.3	83.7	130.5	271.8	91.2	962.1
1968	1,389.6 (1,359.6)*	216.2	94.7	188.5	110.0	301.3	110.3	138.1	85.8	144.7	280.4	103.9	1,005.3 (975.3)*
1969	1,501.1 (1,531.1)*	209.7	74.6	220.7	130.8	308.1	132.6	151.0	92.3	181.3	323.0	109.5	1,068.6 (1,098.6)*
1970	1,631.1	208.8	64.2	280.6	207.2	357.5	139.7	115.7	102.6	154.8	318.8	100.9	1,211.4
1965 1st quarter	340.5	47.0	9.2	51.1	28.7	78.8	25.9	34.6	26.8	38.4	86.6	23.5	230.4
2nd quarter	318.8	44.8	8.3	50.2	28.1	69.8	24.7	31.3	26.1	35.5	78.8	22.7	217.3
3rd quarter	332.2	47.8	8.5	57.1	28.8	67.8	27.5	34.2	22.8	37.7	80.9	22.6	228.7
4th quarter	335.4	47.3	9.8	50.7	27.2	77.2	29.4	31.9	23.1	38.8	77.5	24.9	233.0
1966 1st quarter	344.6	45.3	12.0	60.5	28.7	73.5	32.3	31.4	20.6	40.3	77.8	22.9	243.9
2nd quarter	336.8	44.1	13.3	54.6	27.6	75.2	29.8	34.5	20.7	37.0	75.5	23.6	237.7
3rd quarter	345.3	43.9	16.5	57.7	29.2	75.6	28.9	31.9	21.5	40.1	78.4	22.3	244.6
4th quarter	339.5	45.5	15.5	55.9	30.5	74.4	28.9	30.5	23.4	34.9	79.7	20.9	238.9
1967 1st quarter	331.8	51.2	16.5	47.4	29.8	73.4	30.2	28.1	21.0	34.2	75.3	21.1	235.4
2nd quarter	349.8	52.4	21.8	54.9	31.6	77.4	31.7	26.1	22.0	31.9	71.3	24.3	254.2
3rd quarter	325.1	50.7	22.5	43.0	30.0	71.7	28.8	24.7	21.4	32.3	62.9	24.6	237.6
4th quarter	321.4	52.1	22.6	45.7	25.0	70.1	29.1	25.4	19.3	32.1	62.3	24.2	234.9
1968 1st quarter	324.9	47.6	20.1	42.7	34.2	71.0	26.1	30.3	21.4	31.5	62.9	26.0	236.0
2nd quarter	329.1	53.0	22.8	46.0	26.7	71.3	26.2	28.2	19.4	35.5	69.3	24.4	235.4
3rd quarter	345.5	56.4	22.1	45.3	24.4	76.0	32.4	33.7	20.1	35.1	73.7	25.7	246.1
4th quarter	390.1 (360.1)*	59.2	29.7	54.5	24.7	83.0	25.6	45.9	24.9	42.6	74.5	27.8	287.8 (257.8)*
1969 1st quarter	341.6 (371.6)*	50.5	20.7	48.6	28.2	74.2	24.4	37.5	17.9	39.6	79.5	26.0	236.1 (266.1)*
2nd quarter	378.1	54.6	18.1	55.5	31.1	75.3	32.0	39.3	24.2	48.0	82.6	29.5	266.0
3rd quarter	390.4	52 3	18.6	60.0	33.5	80.2	36.9	37.4	25.3	46.2	82.6	26.9	280.9
4th quarter	391.0	52.3	17.2	56.6	38.0	78.4	39.3	36.8	24.9	47.5	78.3	27.1	285.6
1970 1st quarter	387.0	48.8	14.5	67.2	47.3	85.1	30.3	31.3	25.9	36.6	78.9	25.2	282.9
2nd quarter	410.6	53.0	15.3	69.6	46.4	92.0	36.1	31.7	26.1	40.4	83.9	25.7	301.0
3rd quarter	412.6	48.7	19.9	72.3	46.3	91.5	39.8	29.8	25.1	39.2	79.9	24.4	308.3
4th quarter	420.9	58.3	14.5	71.5	67.2	88.9	33.5	22.9	25.5	38.6	76.1	25.6	319.2
1971 1st quarter	388.7	48.7	18.8	66.8	66.3	80.4	24.7	26.5	19.5	37.0	70.3	24.6	293.8

(Continued on next page)

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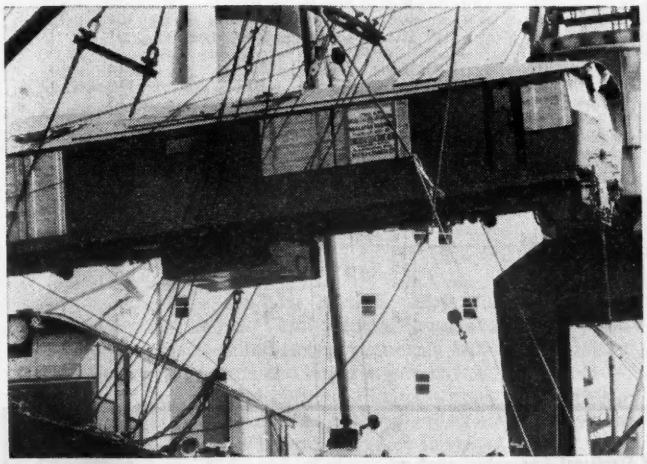

Loading the first two of 40 locomotives for the Malayan Railway on the M.V. "Priam" at Birkenhead on July 6. Worth approximately £4.5 million, the orders were awarded by the Malayan Railway in 1970 to English Electric-AEI Traction Ltd. who designed Malaya's first diesel-electric locos in 1946 and have supplied all their subsequent locomotives of this type.

This £5,000 consignment of 38 cases of Gerrard specialised hospital furniture is destined for the Central Hospital, Ndola, Zambia. The furniture is of wooden manufacture, treated by protemisation which gives complete protection against dry rot, fungus and termite. Cuxson, Gerrard and Co. Ltd. of Oldbury, Worcs. have a network of 35 agents throughout the world.

On June 30, John Bartholomew and Son Ltd., cartographers and publishers, were visited by the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne. The Duke was particularly interested to hear of the company's developments; he was able to see the German edition of the Times Atlas being printed, which will be published later this year. Pictured in the marketing showroom at Duncan St., Edinburgh are (left to right) Mr. Peter Bartholomew. The Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Anne and Mr. Michael J. Chittleburgh, marketing manager.

A distinguished visitor to Tilbury's 39 Berth recently, was Rear Admiral Chalee Sindusophon, Thailand's Deputy Minister of Communications, pictured here in the Chartroom of the containership 'ACT 2'. Left to right are: Captain Peter Packwood, Master, 'ACT 2'; Mr. Guy Ashby, Assistant Operations Manager (Terminals and Marine) Associated Container Transportation Ltd.; Admiral Chalee; Mr. Dennis Goodchild, Killick Martin & Co. Ltd., representing Ben Line Containers Ltd.; and Mr. Burapha Atthakorn, son of the Thai Minister of Economic Affairs.

TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	744	98	172	474	304	202	238
1961	838	104	193	542	352	216	271
1962	838	102	184	551	370	202	266
1963	910	112	201	598	376	233	301
1964	1,068	131	226	711	424	281	363
1965	1,088	130	211	748	428	283	378
1966	1,047	117	191	740	404	282	361
1967	1,082	134	184	764	419	280	384
1968	1,204 (1,199)*	131	232	841 (836)*	439	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,282 (1,287)*	127	243	913 (918)*	466	321	495 (500)*
1970	1,316	124	249	944	470	304	542
1965 1st quarter	279	36	55	188	111	74	94
2nd quarter	270	31	53	185	106	71	93
3rd quarter	260	32	52	176	104	67	89
4th quarter	280	30	51	199	106	71	102
1966 1st quarter	261	29	49	183	103	69	89
2nd quarter	263	31	47	186	100	72	91
3rd quarter	262	29	47	185	101	71	90
4th quarter	261	28	48	186	100	71	90
1967 1st quarter	265	31	46	189	103	68	94
2nd quarter	275	34	45	195	105	72	98
3rd quarter	277	35	46	196	104	72	101
4th quarter	266	34	48	184	107	68	91
1968 1st quarter	298	35	55	207	109	75	114
2nd quarter	297	31	58	208	111	70	115
3rd quarter	298	32	59	208	109	76	113
4th quarter	312 (307)*	34	59	219 (214)*	110	79	124 (119)*
1969 1st quarter	307 (312)*	31	59	217 (222)*	113	79	115 (120)*
2nd quarter	317	31	60	226	116	80	121
3rd quarter	329	32	60	236	118	79	131
4th quarter	330	32	64	234	118	83	128
1970 1st quarter	314	30	62	221	112	73	129
2nd quarter	329	33	62	235	115	77	137
3rd quarter	331	32	63	236	115	77	139
4th quarter	342	29	62	252	128	77	138
1971 1st quarter	311	29	65	217	119	67	124

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TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period		Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960		1,902	1,035	705	162
1961		2,913	1,253	808	132
1962		2,119	1,183	829	107
1963		2,064	1,070	910	84
1964		2,445	1,236	1,086	123
1965		2,657	1,420	1,137	100
1966		2,742	1,521	1,122	99
1967		2,799	1,485	1,174	140
1968		3,212	1,615	1,350	247
1969		3,522	1,813	1,491	217
1970		4,054	2,137	1,617	301
1971					
1965	1st quarter	638	338	285	15
	2nd quarter	643	334	279	30
	3rd quarter	642	357	264	21
	4th quarter	735	392	308	35
1966	1st quarter	661	361	279	21
	2nd quarter	662	362	278	22
	3rd quarter	677	382	269	26
	4th quarter	742	416	296	30
1967	1st quarter	675	358	288	29
	2nd quarter	715	376	295	44
	3rd quarter	672	360	287	25
	4th quarter	739	392	305	42
1968	1st quarter	726	354	331	41
	2nd quarter	740	368	330	43
	3rd quarter	782	400	323	59
	4th quarter	964	493	367	104
1969	1st quarter	779	386	356	38
	2nd quarter	852	435	365	53
	3rd quarter	895	470	368	57
	4th quarter	996	524	403	70
1970	1st quarter	893	464	379	50
	2nd quarter	996	510	399	87
	3rd quarter	1,001	546	395	61
	4th quarter	1,164	617	445	103
1971	1st quarter	979	512	406	61
	2nd quarter				
	3rd quarter				
	4th quarter				

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)

Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction): XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

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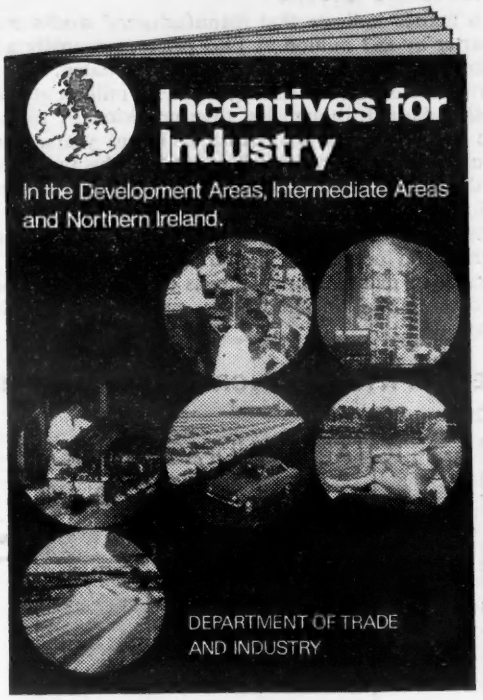
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Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1971

Manufacturers' stocks

REVISED figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks rose in the first quarter by £67 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, a rather smaller increase than provisionally estimated.

The rise in stocks of finished goods (£70 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted) though less than provisionally estimated was still the highest quarterly increase in recent years. The revised stocks/output ratio for finished goods rose by five index points during the quarter which still seems to indicate a certain amount of involuntary stockbuilding.

Stocks of work in progress showed a small increase and stocks of materials and fuel fell slightly during the quarter.

The ratio of manufacturers' stocks to production rose by two index points to 93.3 (in index form, end 1962 = 100) during the first quarter.

Of the six industry groups analysed all except the other manufacturing industry group showed a moderate increase. The biggest increase was in the engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods industry group but here the increase was less than in the previous three quarters. Stockbuilding in the metal manufacture industry group while lower than in the engineering group, was the highest quarterly increase for metal manufacture in recent years.

Stocks of textiles, leather and clothing industry group rose slightly during the first quarter. This followed three quarters of destocking in 1970.

Distributive industries

Revised figures indicate that wholesalers' stocks showed no change in the first quarter of 1971, at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted, following a substantial increase in the fourth quarter of 1970. Stocks held by general wholesale dealers fell back in the first quarter of 1971, almost offsetting the increase in the fourth quarter of 1970. Stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery continued to rise in the first quarter and stocks held by dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc., rose for the first time since the first quarter of 1970. Retailers' stocks fell back sharply in the first quarter of 1971 by £75 million, at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted, more than offsetting the large increase of £60 million in the fourth quarter of 1970.

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

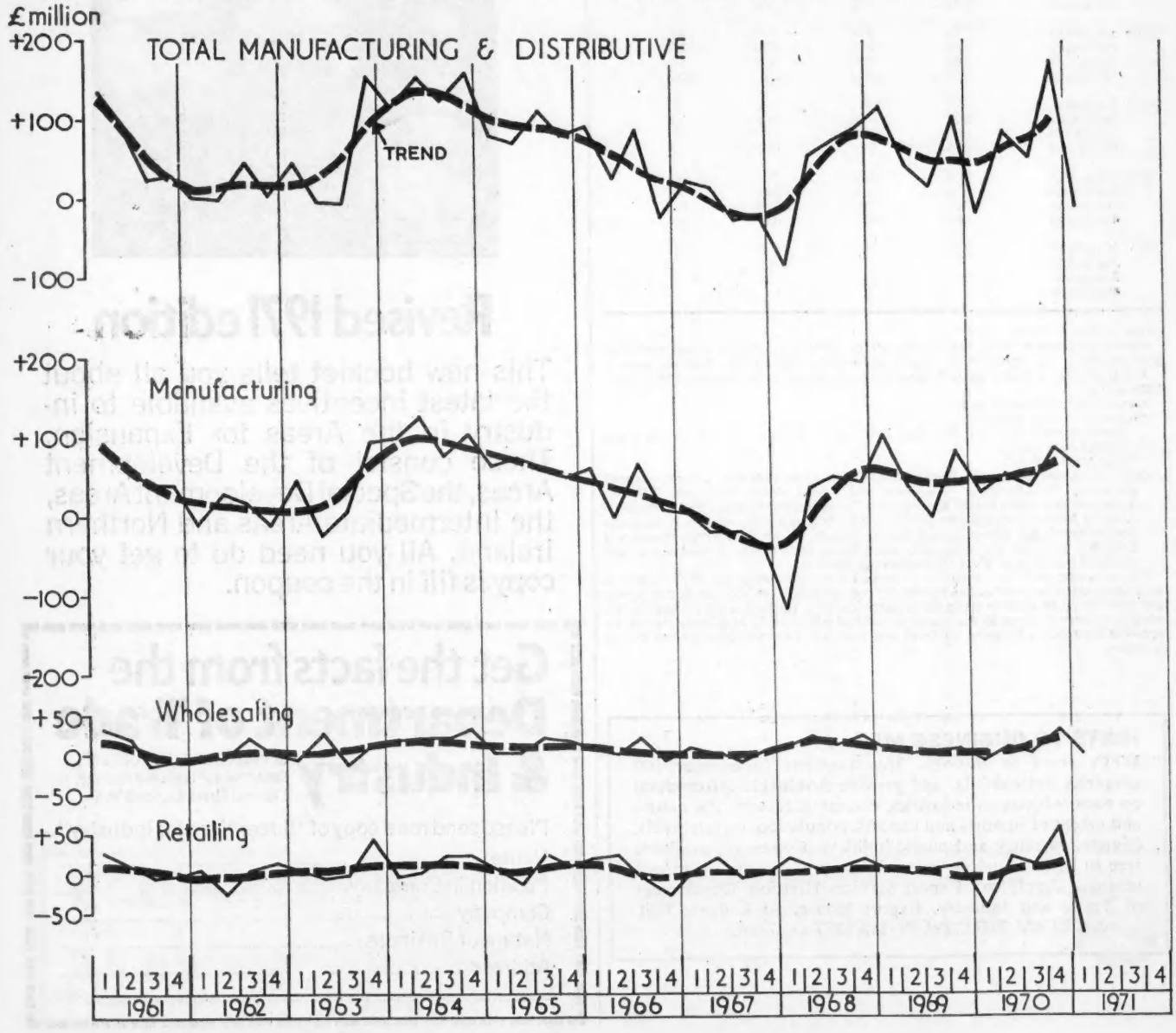


TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Total	Manu-facturing	Wholesaling	Retailing		Total	Manu-facturiug	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1970	10,131	7,509	1,266	1,357	Level of stocks at snd 1970	10,131	7,509	1,266	1,357
1960	637	543	55	39	1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6
1961	296	234	32	30	2nd quarter	16	–8	4	20
1962	55	29	22	3	3rd quarter	–22	–8	–10	–4
1963	191	122	25	43	4th quarter	–19	–30	9	1
1964	550	411	93	46					
					1968 1st quarter	–82	–114	12	21
1965	341	263	47	31	2nd quarter	55	39	26	–9
1966	185	143	25	17	3rd quarter	75	53	13	9
1967	–2	–37	13	22	4th quarter	90	46	25	20
1968	138	23	75	41					
1969	285	232	26	27	1969 1st quarter	117	105	6	5
1970	307	214	42	51	2nd quarter	46	43	2	1
					3rd quarter	16	—	8	8
1965 1st quarter	80	66	5	9	4th quarter	106	84	10	13
2nd quarter	71	78	4	–12					
3rd quarter	111	67	21	23	1970 1st quarter	–14	32	–5	–41
4th quarter	79	51	18	11	2nd quarter	87	55	11	21
					3rd quarter	57	40	6	12
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21	4th quarter	177	87	31	60
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25					
3rd quarter	86	69	21	–4	1971 1st quarter	–9	67	—	–75
4th quarter	–21	10	–6	–24					

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manu-facturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manu-facture	Engineer-ing, ship-building, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manu-facturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1970	7,509	968	760	534	3,735	759	752	2,561	2,749	2,199
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	–1	–18	42	–19	–3	–60	43	47
1963	122	46	–14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	–2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	–11	31	–16	84	26	30	–22	33	133
1967	–37	18	6	–27	11	–32	–12	–39	34	–33
1968	23	—	57	30	–91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	–23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	–23	–5	98	36	80
1965 1st quarter	66	–13	–2	10	52	10	10	1	48	17
2nd quarter	78	2	21	—	49	–4	12	29	7	42
3rd quarter	67	16	4	7	34	–7	14	13	32	22
4th quarter	51	–2	4	10	34	–1	6	12	11	28
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	–4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	–18	3	6	5	–22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	–15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	–11	9	4	2	–28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	–3	4	–3	10	– 6	6	-9	15	3
2nd quarter	–8	3	–16	–7	24	– 6	–5	–21	4	9
3rd quarter	–8	17	24	–9	–27	– 3	–9	–1	3	–10
4th quarter	–30	1	–6	–8	4	–17	–3	–7	12	–34
1968 1st quarter	–114	3	–11	–	–91	– 9	–7	–11	–26	–77
2nd quarter	39	—	31	8	–18	7	11	—	9	30
3rd quarter	53	–13	22	12	26	– 2	8	–1	21	32
4th quarter	46	10	14	10	–7	6	13	17	–4	33
1969 1st quarter	105	2	16	–4	57	24	11	20	20	66
2nd quarter	43	–3	14	–5	30	—	7	20	–2	25
3rd quarter	—	15	–4	–16	–15	13	7	–21	6	15
4th quarter	84	–11	33	1	47	9	5	20	–2	66
1970 1st quarter	32	6	16	–3	4	4	5	10	–27	49
2nd quarter	55	8	9	3	54	12	–7	40	40	–25
3rd quarter	40	–11	10	13	36	–5	5	19	9	12
4th quarter	87	11	10	19	56	–11	2	30	14	43
1971 1st quarter	67	14	8	20	23	3	–2	–9	6	70

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1970	1,266	767	111	388
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	8	–6	40
1965 1st quarter	5	–2	–1	7
2nd quarter	4	2	—	2
3rd quarter	21	13	2	6
4th quarter	18	8	4	6
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	12	15	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	4	8
3rd quarter	13	10	–2	4
4th quarter	25	10	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	6	–2	—	8
2nd quarter	2	–7	–1	10
3rd quarter	8	6	1	1
4th quarter	10	13	–1	–2
1970 1st quarter	–5	–15	1	9
2nd quarter	11	6	–4	9
3rd quarter	6	–3	–3	12
4th quarter	31	20	—	11
1971 1st quarter	—	–19	8	11

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

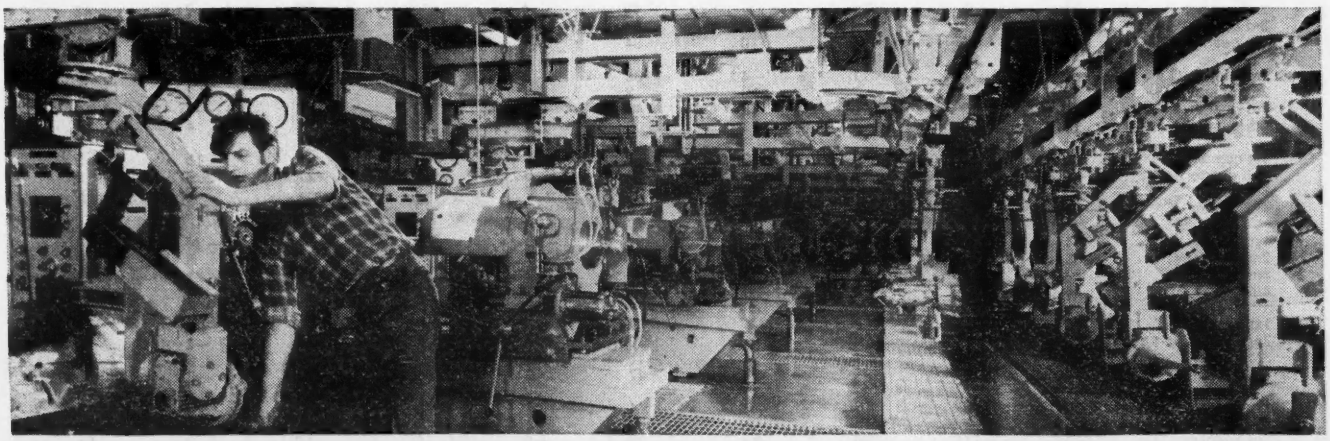
£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1970	13,441	10,018	1,670	1,753
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,248	902	164	182
1965 1st quarter	190	124	—	65
2nd quarter	158	153	15	–10
3rd quarter	170	109	63	–1
4th quarter	94	104	–5	–5
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	314	252	17	46
2nd quarter	319	256	26	38
3rd quarter	223	144	78	1
4th quarter	392	250	43	98
1971 1st quarter	273	225	23	26

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

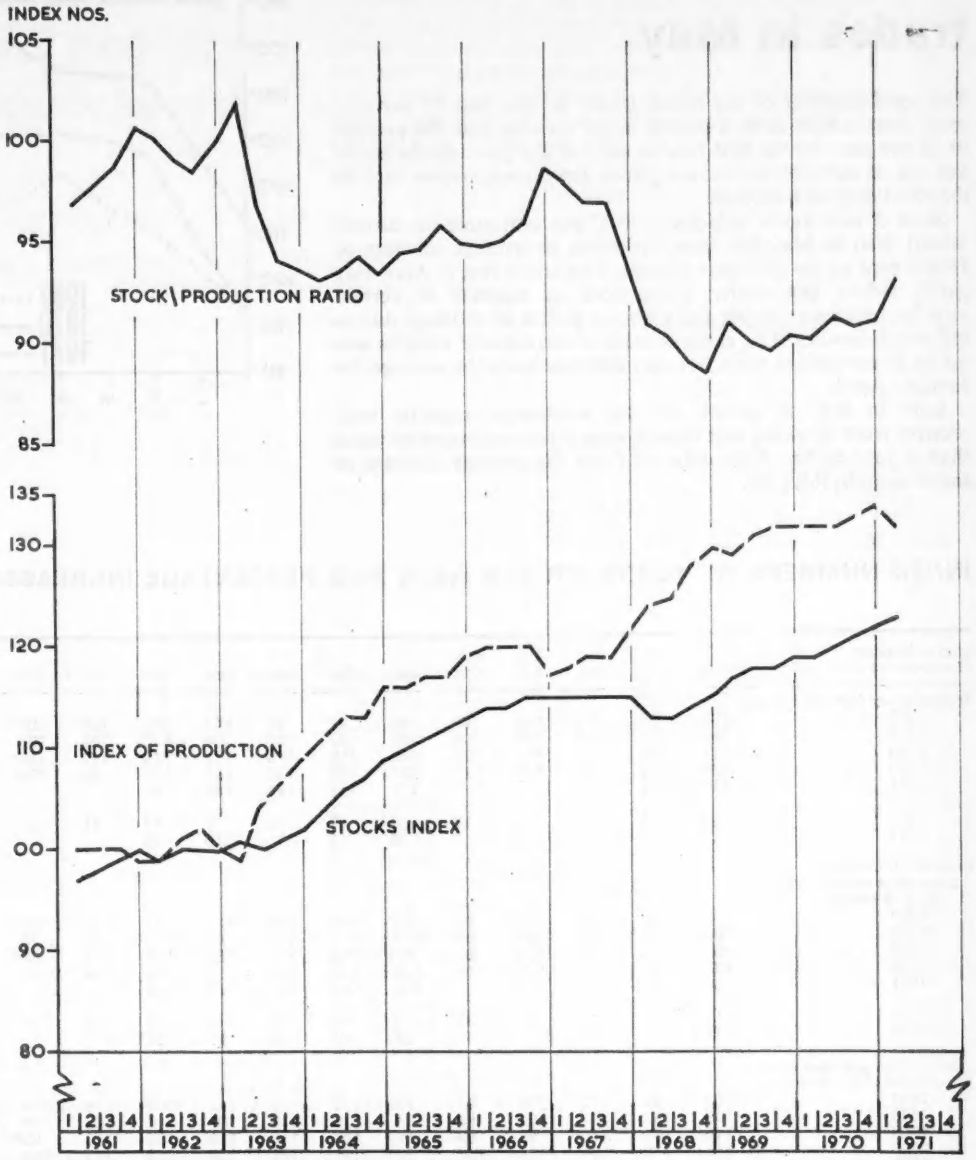
The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.



To help meet the rapidly increasing demand for automatic transmissions in Europe, Borg-Warner Ltd. have established a new J-Bar automated assembly line at their Letchworth plant. The system was designed and installed by Geo. W. King Ltd., of Stevenage. The five dynamometers for automatically testing units after assembly were supplied by George Kingsbury & Co. (Gosport) Ltd. Here an operator rotates a unit on its J-Bar prior to testing on one of the dynamometers. The final assembly line leading to leak-test and transfer from J-Bar to shipping conveyor is on the right.

TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

	Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100 Seasonally adjusted		
	Stock levels at 1962 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	96.9
2	98	100	97.8
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.3
2	100	101	99.1
3	100	102	98.6
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	99	102.1
2	100	104	96.9
3	101	107	94.2
4	102	109	93.7
1964 Q 1	104	111	93.1
2	106	113	93.6
3	107	113	94.4
4	109	116	93.5
1965 Q 1	110	116	94.5
2	111	117	94.6
3	112	117	95.9
4	113	119	95.0
1966 Q 1	114	120	94.9
2	114	120	95.1
3	115	120	96.0
4	115	117	98.7
1967 Q 1	115	118	98.1
2	115	119	97.1
3	115	119	97.0
4	115	122	94.2
1968 Q 1	113	124	91.1
2	113	125	90.5
3	114	128	89.3
4	115	130	88.7
1969 Q 1	118	129	91.1
2	118	131	90.2
3	118	132	89.8
4	120	132	90.5
1970 Q 1	119	132	90.3
2	120	132	91.4
3	121	133	91.0
4	122	134	91.3
1971 Q 1	123	132	93.3



Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.

(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates for the years preceding 1962 are based on the previous 1958 based index.

(3) The index number of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

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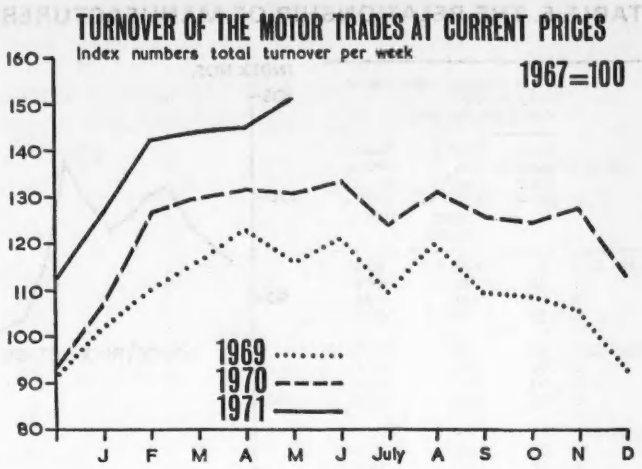
Turnover of the motor trades in May

THE total turnover of the motor trades in May was 15 per cent more than in May 1970, a slightly larger increase than the average of 13 per cent for the first four months of the year. As the statistics are of turnover at current prices, these comparisons include the effect of price increases.

Sales of new motor vehicles were 25 per cent more (at current prices) than in May last year, following an average increase of 16 per cent in the first four months. The larger rise in May may partly reflect inter-dealer transactions as supplies of certain vehicles became available again after a period of shortage due to industrial disputes. The value of sales of secondhand vehicles was up by 14 per cent in May, not very different from the average for January-April.

Sales in May of petrol, oil and accessories, together with receipts from servicing and repairs, were 9 per cent more by value than a year earlier, little different from the average increase in earlier months this year.



INDEX NUMBERS OF TURNOVER PER WEEK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES ON A YEAR EARLIER†

1967=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£4,198 million)																	
1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
1971	142‡	138				127	142	144	145	151							
1970	13	11	10	12	19	5	15	12	7	13	11	12	9	15	15	20	21
1971	13§	13				19	12	11	10	15							
Analysis of turnover:																	
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,475 million)																	
1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
1971	150‡	145				133	150	151	158	159							
1970	17	12	12	16	32	3	15	16	4	12	19	21	9	19	23	36	38
1971	18§	16				33	14	8	16	25							
Sales of second hand motor vehicles (£766 million)																	
1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	67
1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	96	94	68
1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	96	71
1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
1971	131‡	127				106	136	136	134	141							
1970	12	10	7	15	18	4	15	11	6	14	3	16	14	16	19	20	16
1971	12§	13				15	14	12	8	14							
All other sales and receipts (£1,958 million)																	
1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	126	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
1971	140‡	137				132	137	142	140	149							
1970	10	10	10	8	12	7	15	9	9	13	7	6	6	12	9	12	14
1971	10§	11				11	9	13	7	9							

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked* which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January to May 1971.
§ Percentage change for period January to May 1971 compared with the corresponding period for 1970.

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Turnover of the catering trades, laundries and dry cleaners and hairdressers in May

Note: all figures in this commentary are at current prices

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964=100

	Value at current prices £1,985 million
1964	100
1965	106
1966	111
1967	113
1968	117
1969	126
1970	136
1968 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	116
3rd quarter	118
4th quarter	120
1969 1st quarter	123
2nd quarter	125
3rd quarter	127
4th quarter	129
1970 1st quarter	133
2nd quarter	136
3rd quarter	137
4th quarter	140
1971 1st quarter	145
1970 December*	141
1971 January	144
February	145
March*	146
April	146
May	150
1970 December - 1971 February	143
1971 March - May	147
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The May 1971 period was the four weeks from 2 May to 29 May 1971. The May 1970 period was the four weeks from 3 May to 30 May 1970.

Catering trades

THE total turnover of the catering trades increased by 3 per cent in the three months March-May 1971 compared with the preceding three months, after allowing for seasonal movements. This continued the recent upward trend.

The percentage increases in turnover compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) in each of the main kinds of business were as follows:

Value of caterers' turnover: percentage increases on a year earlier

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1971 January-April	10	10	7	12	−1
	6	7	4	7	7

Note: the Spring Bank Holiday fell in the June trading period in 1971 but in the May period in 1970.

Laundries and dry cleaners

The turnover of laundries and dry cleaners increased by 6 per cent in May 1971 compared with a year earlier, the same increase as on average in the first four months of the year. The 8 per cent increase in laundries' turnover was rather more than on average in the first four months, but the 4 per cent increase for dry cleaners was rather less.

Hairdressers

Both men's and women's hairdressers showed larger increases in turnover in May than in other recent months.

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TABLE 2. LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS (EXCLUDING LAUNDERETTES)

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier*† 1966=100

Kind of business Turnover in 1966 (Provisional estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec*
Total all laundries and dry cleaners (£137 million)	1967	100	97	104	102	99	94	100	96	104	104	104	104	99	102	104	101	93
	1968	100	96	103	101	100	90	97	100	100	105	102	104	100	100	104	104	94
	1969	101	97	105	103	100	93	97	101	102	103	103	103*	101	104	106	104	92
	1970	105	98	110	107	106	96	100	98	110	110	110	110	106	106	110	109	100
	1971		105				102	107	107	110	117							
	1970	*4*	*1*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*3*	*4*	*−6*	*8*	*1*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*1*	*4*	*4*	*9*
	1971	*6§*	*8*				*6*	*7*	*10*	*1*	*6*							
Laundries (£81 million)	1967	100	97	103	100	99	98	100	95	102	104	103	104	99	99	102	102	93
	1968	101	97	102	101	102	95	98	99	98	105	103	105	100	99	105	106	96
	1969	104	101	105	105	103	99	100	103	101	110	105	107*	103	105	108	108	96
	1970	108	101	113	110	109	103	103	97	112	111	114	113	109	107	112	113	103
	1971		109				108	109	109	112	120							
	1970	*4*	*—*	*7*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*−5*	*11*	*1*	*9*	*6*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*7*
	1971	*6§*	*8*				*5*	*6*	*12*	*—*	*8*							
Dry cleaners, etc. (£56 million)	1967	101	96	105	104	99	88	101	99	106	105	104	103	100	108	107	99	91
	1968	99	94	103	100	98	82	96	102	104	105	101	101	99	101	103	102	90
	1969	97	92	103	99	95	84	91	98	103	108	100	96*	97	104	103	98	85
	1970	101	94	105	103	101	85	96	99	105	109	102	105	100	104	107	102	96
	1971		100				92	103	105	107	113							
	1970	*4*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*7*	*—*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*9*	*4*	*—*	*5*	*3*	*12*
	1971	*5§*	*7*				*8*	*7*	*6*	*2*	*4*							

For notes see Table 1. §January-May.

TABLE 3. HAIRDRESSERS

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier†* 1966=100

Kind of business Turnover in 1966 (Provisional estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total all Hairdressers	1967	102	98	102	104	104	96	98	101	101	103	102	105	105	101	101	101	110
(£136 million)	1968	104	98	104	106	107	94	98	102	104	103	105	108	107	105	103	103	113
	1969	104	101	105	106	106	99	98	104	106	107	104	107*	108	103	105	104	107
	1970	105	101	105	106	106	99	101	102	103	106	105	109	107	104	104	105	110
	1971		102				101	102	103	105	110							
	1970	—	—	—	—	*1*	*– 1*	*4*	*– 2*	*– 2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	—	—	*– 1*	*1*	*2*
	1971	*2§*	*1*				*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*4*							
Men's hairdressers and men's hair-	1967	103	97	99	106	108	99	98	96	96	98	103	109	105	104	102	102	116
dresser-tobacconists	1968	105	97	103	109	110	100	98	95	100	98	109	109	108	109	103	104	121
(£27 million)	1969	108	100	105	112	112	101	98	99	102	103	109	112*	114	110	111	108	122
	1970	109	103	107	112	116	103	105	100	100	103	115	112	113	112	110	109	126
	1971		103				105	103	100	103	108							
	1970	*2*	*3*	*2*	—	*1*	*2*	*7*	—	*– 2*	—	*5*	—	*– 1*	*2*	*– 1*	*1*	*3*
	1971	*2§*	*1*				*2*	—	—	*3*	*5*							
Women's hairdressers and men's and	1967	102	99	103	103	103	95	99	103	103	104	101	104	101	101	100	100	107
women's hairdressers	1968	103	98	105	105	106	92	98	104	106	105	103	107	107	103	103	103	110
(£109 million)	1969	103	101	106	104	102	99	97	106	107	109	102	106*	106	101	102	102	102
	1970	103	100	104	104	103	97	99	103	105	107	102	108	105	101	101	103	104
	1971		102				99	101	104	105	111							
	1970	—	*– 1*	*– 1*	—	*1*	*– 2*	*2*	*– 3*	*– 2*	*– 2*	—	*2*	—	*– 1*	*– 1*	*1*	*2*
	1971	*2§*	*2*				*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*							

For notes see Table 1. §—January-May.

National food survey: Household food consumption in the first quarter of 1971

THE main results of the National Food Survey in the first quarter of 1971 are summarised in the tables below. The estimates are derived from records provided by a sample of 1,856 households throughout Great Britain.

Average expenditure on food (excluding sweets and soft drinks) bought for consumption in the home was £2.19 per person per week compared with £2.16 in the previous quarter. The increase of 1.6 per cent was due to increases in the prices of several foods, particularly seasonally dearer foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables. Compared with the first quarter of 1970, expenditure was 17p (8.4 per cent) higher; about three-quarters of this increase was due to higher prices (mainly for milk, butter, meat and bread): the remainder represents an increase in eating standards, consumption of meat and of fresh fruit in particular, having increased.

Although the average consumption of liquid milk recorded by the Survey in the first quarter of 1971 was rather higher than in 1970, this increase is probably the result of sampling variation. After showing a generally downward trend for a number of years, the average prices of natural cheese and of butter rose in real terms for the third quarter in succession as a result of world supply problems. Average consumption of natural cheese fell from the previous quarter's high level of 3.36 oz. per person per week to 3.17 oz. and that of butter from 6.39 oz. to 6.13 oz. The latter decline was not accompanied by any transfer of demand to margarine, purchases of which fell from 2.84 oz. to 2.74 oz. There was also a slight decrease in consumption of cooking fats, but overall consumption of oils and fats nevertheless averaged 12.0 oz. per person per week compared with 11.7 oz in the corresponding period of the previous year. Consumption of eggs was fully maintained.

In real terms, the average prices of sugar and of preserves have been declining for some years and, even in money terms, the average prices paid by housewives in the first quarter of 1971 were only fractionally greater than those a year earlier. Purchases of sugar were at the same level as in the first three months of each of the two previous years, but the increase noted for preserves is contrary to the long-term trend and may be a result of sampling variation.

Consumption of carcase meat averaged 17.5 oz. per person per week, the highest quarterly average recorded for three years. Purchases of beef and of pork increased to 8.9 oz. and 3.3 oz. respectively, but consumption of mutton and lamb was virtually unchanged at 5.3 oz. although it continued to be greater than a year previously. The increased level of consumption of carcase meat was to some extent offset by decreases in purchases of other meats and meat products. Consumption of bacon and of cooked ham fell slightly to 5.2 oz. and 0.8 oz. respectively per person per week, the same levels as in the first quarter of 1970. The sharpest decrease was, however, in the consumption of poultry, which fell from 4.7 oz. in the previous quarter to 4.3 oz. A year ago, before the outbreak of fowl pest, the average was 5.2 oz. There was little overall change in the consumption of fish.

Consumption of fresh green vegetables averaged 11.7 oz. per person per week and was 12 per cent greater than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year while consumption of other fresh vegetables was 17 per cent greater and also averaged 11.7 oz. Average prices of most varieties were below the previous year's levels, even in money terms; potatoes were also cheaper by almost ½p per lb. but consumption was slightly lower at 54 oz. Over the year, purchases of quick-frozen vegetables were maintained but those of canned vegetables declined. Consumption of fresh fruit averaged 22.6 oz. per person per week compared with 18.6 oz. a year ago, about half of the increase being accounted for by apples and most of the remainder by oranges and other citrus fruit. Purchases of canned fruit and of dried fruit declined seasonally but were not significantly different from a year ago.

Consumption of bread fell to a new low level of 35.2 oz. per person per week. Compared with a year ago, purchases of flour confectionery and other cereal products were fully maintained. Tea lost a little ground to instant coffee despite the sharp increase in the real price of the latter.

Table 2 shows that the average nutrient content of household food consumption during the four most recent quarterly periods differed very little from that of the past calendar year; energy intake remained 11 per cent above the recommended level. Changes in the average energy value and nutrient content of the diet of families with four or more children were also slight, and average levels were again in excess of the recommended intakes for all nutrients (except vitamin D).

TABLE 1. ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION

oz. per person per week (a)

	Year 1969	Year 1970	1st quarter 1970	4th quarter 1970	1st quarter 1971
Total household food expenditure	£2.00	£2.11	£2.02	£2.16	£2.19
Liquid milk (pints)	4.89	4.63	4.67	4.67	4.87
Other milk (eq. pints)	0.36	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.37
Cheese	3.50	3.59	3.44	3.69	3.49
Butter	6.15	5.99	5.72	6.39	6.13
Margarine	2.78	2.86	2.87	2.84	2.74
Lard and compound cooking fats	2.08	2.21	2.23	2.23	2.12
Eggs: purchases (number)	4.41	4.44	4.36	4.43	4.48
consumption (number)	4.60	4.66	4.54	4.63	4.65
Preserves	2.67	2.57	2.65	2.55	2.99
Sugar	16.18	16.94	16.32	16.99	16.32
Beef and veal	7.70	7.80	8.31	8.27	8.89
Mutton and lamb	5.34	5.25	4.87	5.33	5.30
Pork	2.78	2.83	3.03	2.79	3.30
Bacon and ham, uncooked	5.11	5.32	5.22	5.39	5.24
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	0.94	0.94	0.77	0.07	0.79
Poultry and cooked chicken	4.93	5.06	5.19	4.74	4.29
Other cooked meat (not canned)	0.67	0.67	0.56	0.60	0.62
Other canned meat	2.43	2.69	2.62	2.50	2.33
Offals	1.31	1.32	1.45	1.27	1.48
Sausages, uncooked	3.68	3.74	3.80	3.89	3.65
Other meat products:					
meat pies	0.77	0.77	0.82	0.75	0.62
other	2.03	2.33	2.24	2.44	2.38
Fish, fresh and processed	3.73	3.67	3.79	3.66	3.84
Canned fish	0.79	0.69	0.58	0.74	0.53
Fish and fish products, quick-frozen	0.94	0.99	0.97	0.92	0.87
Fresh green vegetables	12.25	13.12	10.52	13.07	11.72
Other fresh vegetables	10.01	9.95	9.99	11.75	11.68
Quick-frozen vegetables	1.74	1.74	1.75	1.65	1.79
Canned peas	3.10	3.20	3.31	3.11	2.86
Canned beans	3.58	3.86	3.89	3.99	3.67
Potatoes: purchases	45.59	48.24	53.00	51.92	51.12
consumption	49.31	51.84	54.85	56.68	53.88
Citrus fruit	5.12	5.01	6.24	3.92	7.58
Bananas	3.46	2.99	2.71	2.97	3.12
Apples	6.72	7.32	6.46	9.10	8.36
Fresh tomatoes	4.10	4.00	1.94	3.41	2.17
All other fresh fruit	3.82	3.82	1.21	2.91	1.36
Canned fruit	5.70	5.43	5.02	5.59	4.99
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.23	1.17	0.89	2.15	0.99
Flour	5.38	5.68	5.70	6.36	6.81
White bread	32.01	32.23	32.17	31.14	29.29
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	2.96	2.92	2.78	3.03	3.09
Other bread	2.77	2.96	3.07	3.18	2.85
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.28	1.21	1.41	1.47	1.62
Cakes and pastries	4.58	4.47	4.32	4.59	4.13
Chocolate biscuits	1.04	0.98	0.92	0.99	0.97
Other biscuits	4.77	4.78	4.52	5.05	4.74
Breakfast cereals	2.63	2.74	2.58	2.66	2.51
Oatmeal and oat products	0.54	0.50	0.65	0.75	0.71
Canned milk puddings	1.52	1.69	1.74	1.77	1.72
Tea	2.52	2.59	2.57	2.65	2.52
Instant coffee	0.38	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.45
Canned soups	3.19	3.54	4.41	4.04	3.73
Pickles and sauces	1.44	1.55	1.48	1.66	1.37

(a) Except where otherwise stated.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Notes

The National Food Survey, conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is a continuous sampling inquiry into the domestic food consumption, expenditure and nutrition of private households in Great Britain. It is the only official inquiry which obtains direct measurements of the quantities and varieties of food purchased by housewives, together with the average prices actually paid for food, both in Great Britain as a whole and by different sectors of the population. Detailed reports are published annually. The latest annual volume, published in January, gave information of household food consumption and expenditure in 1968, with preliminary results for 1969.

TABLE 2. ENERGY VALUE AND NUTRIENT CONTENT OF THE DIET AS A PERCENTAGE OF RECOMMENDED INTAKES (a) (ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY MOVING AVERAGES)

	National Averages				Families with 4 or more children			
	Annual Averages			Moving averages	Annual Averages			Moving averages
	1968	1969	1970	year ending Jan.-March 1971	1968	1969	1970	year ending Jan.-March 1971
Energy	108	109	111	111	99	102	100	102
Protein	127	126	128	128	115	114	114	114
Calcium	191	194	194	195	165	167	164	166
Iron	122	121	124	125	109	108	110	110
Thiamin	125	122	124	124	123	119	118	118
Riboflavin	129	130	130	130	134	132	131	132
Nicotinic acid	189	190	194	194	174	181	182	182
Vitamin C	181	181	184	187	165	155	164	168
Vitamin A	203	199	200	202	197	199	190	192
Vitamin D (b)	90	84	84	84	64	59	58	59

(a) Department of Health and Social Security. *Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom.* Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, No. 120, HMSO, 1969.

(b) The Survey does not evaluate welfare and pharmaceutical sources of this vitamin. Furthermore, most adults require no dietary vitamin D, since they obtain all they need from the action of sunlight on the skin.

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Numerically Controlled Metal-working Machine Tools for Fourth Quarter 1970.
Metal-working Machine Tools for Fourth Quarter 1971.
Brushes and Brooms for Fourth Quarter 1970.
Polishes for First Quarter 1971.
Soap and Synthetic Detergents for First Quarter 1971.

Civil Aviation Series

Quarterly at 50p a year post free:

Domestic Passenger Traffic for First Quarter 1971.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:

Air Passengers—international and cabotage for First Quarter 1971.

Service and Distributive Series

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:

Instalment Credit Business of Retailers for May 1971.
Instalment Credit Business of Finance Houses for May 1971.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on March 31st on page 679.

Food supplies moving into consumption in the UK

ESTIMATES of food consumption in the UK are prepared annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Provisional estimates for 1970 were published in *Trade and Industry*, February 24, 1971, Vol. 2, No. 8, page 412, to provide some early indications of changes in consumption between 1969 and 1970. The following tables show revised estimates for 1967 to 1970 together with the estimated energy value and nutrient content of food supplies. Estimates for the pre-war period and for the years 1940 to 1966 were published on March 8, 1968, in the *Board of Trade Journal*, Vol. 194, No. 3703, pages 753 to 759.*

The broad principles on which the tables are based are that for a given period the total supplies of food from all sources are assessed; to arrive at the total moving into human consumption, deductions are made for exports, waste and non-food uses, and this total is then divided by the population to give average consumption per head. The theory is simple, but in practice there are considerable difficulties in measuring supplies, ensuring complete coverage and avoiding duplication.

Imports are well recorded, and few problems exist in estimating the amounts of these going for human consumption. Sources of statistics for home production vary much more and include information derived from agricultural census figures, returns from processors of manufactured foods, and sample surveys. When dealing with processed foodstuffs, consideration has to be given to the stage in the manufacture at which the supply is to be measured; for example, as wheat, as flour, or as bread. From experience it has been found that the most convenient point at which to measure the product is at the first stage of processing. Thus, in the example given, the supply would be the quantity of flour produced. Hence the figures represent disappearance into distribution rather than into final consumption.

Since the data do not measure changes in wholesale and retail stocks, it is in effect assumed that such end-year stocks remain constant; this may to some extent affect year to year comparisons of non-perishable foodstuffs such as sugar and tea.

Whenever possible, attempts are made to aggregate in common units within sub-groups so that sub-totals can be shown, e.g. in the Dairy Products group the total is shown in the form of milk solid equivalents. The conversion factors used are reviewed in the light of up-to-date information; those in use for 1970 are shown in Table 5. The headings marked by an asterisk are for composite items and the factors used may vary from year to year with any change in the composition or proportion of the various foods included. The only aggregates for all foods are those in terms of calories and nutrients in Tables 3 and 4.

The figures are all national averages. They represent not what any particular individual obtains, but what, on average, is available to the whole population for consumption. They are the only available figures for total consumption by the population as a whole, and the only means of comparing the overall food position in different periods of time.

Trends in food supplies

The pattern of food consumption continued to remain stable and changes between 1969 and 1970 were generally small.

Consumption of liquid milk continued to decline and most of the fall of nearly two pints per head between 1969 and 1970 was in milk purchased at full price. Purchases of cream have increased every year since 1953, and 1970 was no exception; more housewives buy it as living standards gradually rise. The upward trend in cheese supplies continued; consumption increased by ½ lb. per head over 1969, mainly from home production, and the growth in purchases of natural cheeses more than offset the lessening demand for processed cheeses. There was little change in the total consumption of meat, which has remained at much the same level since 1967; consumption of poultry continued to rise, increasing by 1 lb. per head, while mutton and lamb fell by ½ lb. to 21.1 lb., the lowest level recorded for almost 20 years. Poultry has now overtaken mutton and lamb in popularity with the housewife, and ranks third to beef and pork. Supplies of beef and of bacon remained at much the same level as in 1969 but pork was rather lower, by about ½ lb. per head.

Consumption of fish again declined in 1970, mainly because of a fall in the imports of canned salmon which has tended to become relatively more expensive. Supplies of eggs improved to the 1968 level of 249 per head after the fall to 247 in 1969. Consumption of butter, which reached a peak of 20.5 lb. in 1967, has gradually fallen away since to 19.3 lb. in 1970. Margarine and lard remained at their 1969 levels, but other edible oils and fats went up from 13.4 lb. per head in 1969 to 14.0 in 1970.

Total sugar usage at 105.4 lb. per head in 1970 was rather lower than in 1969, but the use of glucose increased from 11.4 to 11.7 lb. There was a slight increase in the total consumption of fresh fruit but, over the last decade, consumption has remained static despite the growth in real incomes. Between 1969 and 1970, consumption of fresh citrus fruit increased by nearly 2 lb. per head, to 21.8 lb. the highest figure recorded in recent years, but other fresh fruit declined by about 1 lb. per head to 51.7 lb. Total potato consumption increased by about 4 lb. per head between 1969 and 1970. Within this total, there were increased purchases of potato products, especially frozen at 7.4 lb. and dehydrated at 9.1 lb. per head (raw equivalent). Consumption of other vegetables increased from 136.9 lb. to 139.5 lb., mainly because of the increased availability of cabbages and greens.

There was no change in total consumption of grain products, but flour usage declined by about ½ lb. per head to 145.2 lb. in 1970. The growth in demand for breakfast cereals continued, and consumption increased from 6.2 lb. in 1969 to 6.8 lb. per head in 1970. Tea consumption at 8.7 lb. per head showed some recovery from the very low level of 1969, and coffee, which has become much more popular in recent years, fell away slightly from 3.6 to 3.5 lb. per head as prices rose.

Alcoholic drinks

The estimates of consumption of alcoholic drinks in Section XIII of Table 1 are based on statistics collected by HM Customs and Excise of quantities of spirits, beer and wines retained for use in the United Kingdom. Consumption of spirits at 2.8 proof pints per head were higher than in 1969 by 0.3 proof pints. Consumption of beer at 177.7 pints per head increased once again, but not so sharply as between 1968 and 1969. Consumption of wine at 6.6 pints per head in 1970 regained some of the ground lost in 1969, when rates of duty were increased.

Nutrient content of food supplies

The energy value and nutrient content of food supplies moving into consumption are expressed in terms of the average nutrient equivalent per head per day in Table 3*. During the four years under consideration, there have been small yearly fluctuations for some nutrients, but no clear overall trends.

The nutrient factors for vitamins were revised in 1969, and this together with the redefinition of edible meat offal in the same year† has led to the rather larger changes in the recorded levels of vitamin A, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, vitamin C and vitamin D between the years 1968 and 1969; these changes derive more from re-assessments of conversion factors than from changes in food consumption or food composition.

A small increase for vitamin C in 1970 was due partly to the increased consumption of cabbage and greens and of fresh citrus fruit, and the slight fall in the consumption of meat offal led to a small decline in vitamin A. With these exceptions the nutritional value of food supplies in 1970 was virtually the same as in 1969.

The marked stability of the broad pattern of the diet in terms of the provision of energy is illustrated in Table 4. The relative contributions of carbohydrate (47 per cent), fat (42 per cent) and protein (11 per cent) to the total daily energy

* For most commodities, figures for 1967-70 are on a completely comparable basis with those for earlier years, but some minor revisions have not yet been carried back to the earlier series. It is hoped to make available a complete series to all post-war years in due course.

(*) Methods of calculating the vitamin A and nicotinic acid contents of foods were changed in 1969 to conform with the new units adopted by the Department of Health and Social Security in: *Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom*, HMSO, 1969.

(†) About 1.7 lb. of the 1.9 lb. reduction in supplies of meat offal between 1968 and 1969 was accounted for by the adoption from January 1, 1969 of a new definition of edible meat offals.

supply of about 3100 kcal. also remain steady. The energy value provided by alcoholic drinks is shown separately in Table 3.

Consumption of food products

Consumption per head of some of the major foods measured at the point of final sale are given in Table 6. These foods are included in their ingredient form in the earlier tables; for example, the main ingredients of bread, cakes and biscuits appear in Table 1 as part of the totals shown for flour, sugar and fats. The estimates have been compiled from information used in the preparation of the National Accounts.*

Purchases of bread, flour and biscuits in 1970, while showing small increases over the estimates for 1969, were well below the level for earlier years; the downward trend in purchases of cakes has been maintained.

There was little change in the level of purchases of beef and of pork between 1969 and 1970; mutton and lamb continued to decline, while the increase in purchases of poultry meat was at a lower rate than in earlier years; the impact of fowl pest on supplies was being felt towards the end of the year.

The shift towards the use of ready manufactured (convenience) foods is illustrated by the steady growth in purchases of canned and frozen vegetables, and canned meats.

Purchases of sugar were slightly below 1969 levels; purchases of chocolate confectionery declined in each of the years shown, but those of sugar confectionery, which had remained steady since 1967, rose in 1970 by 0.4 lb.

(*) National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods, Ed. Rita Maurice, HMSO, 1968.

TABLE 1. FOOD SUPPLIES PER HEAD PER ANNUM MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(lb. per head per annum)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
I. Dairy products (excluding butter) -				
Liquid milk	318.6	315.1	312.1	309.7
(pints per head per annum) (a)	(247.3)	(244.6)	(242.3)	(240.4)
of which, schools and welfare milk (pints)	(40.9)	(39.7)	(38.0)	(37.7)
Cream (40 per cent fat content)	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1
Cheese	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.8
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.2
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Condensed milk, machine skimmed	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4
Dried whole milk	1.7	1.3	1.2	1 2
Dried skimmed milk	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8
Milk as liquid in manufactured products not elsewhere specified	17.3	17.9	16.7	15.3
Total (converted to milk solids)	55.8	55.7	55.4	55.4
II. Meat:				
Beef—bone in	45.0	42.5	42.5	41.3
Beef—bone out	2.7	2.6	4.4	5.5
Mutton and lamb	23.7	23.1	21.6	21.1
Pork	22.5	23.3	24.5	24.2
Offal	9.9	10.1	8.2 (b)	7.7
Canned meat (imported)	8.0	7.9	7.0	7.4
Bacon and ham	24.6	25.2	25.0	25.0
Poultry	18.8	21.0	22.1	23.1
Rabbits and game	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total (converted to edible weight)	131.5	131.6	130.8	131.0
III. Fish:				
Fresh, frozen and cured (wet fillet equivalent)	15.9	16.7	16.1	16.0
Shell fish, fresh and frozen (edible weight)	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2
Canned fish (imported)	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.3
Total (edible weight)	19.9	20.8	19.8	19.5
IV. Eggs:				
Shell eggs (number)	248	249	247	249
Egg products (equivalent number of eggs)	26	23	23	24
Total	274	272	270	273
V. Oils and fats (visible):				
Butter	20.5	19.7	19.6	19.3
Margarine (gross)	11.7	11.3	11.8	11.8
(net) (c)	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.0
Lard and compound cooking fat	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.0
Other edible oils and fats	11.4	13.7	13.4	14.0
Total (converted to fat content)	49.8	50.9	51.2	51.3
VI. Sugar and syrups:				
Sugar refined (d) (i) (gross)	106.9	105.6	106.6	105.4
(ii)	103.2	101.8	102.6	101.4
(iii) (net)	98.0	96.7	97.4	96.6
Honey	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Glucose	9.9	10.5	11.4	11.7
Total (sugar content) (gross)	115.8	115.1	116.9	116.0
(net)	106.8	106.1	107.5	107.1
VII. Fruit:				
Fresh citrus fruit	19.8	20.2	20.1	21.8
Other fresh fruit	48.0	51.7	52.8	51.7
Canned fruit	19.0	18.9	19.0	18.2
Imported fruit juices (in natural strength)	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.4
Imported fruit pulp	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4
Imported dried fruit	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	116.5	121.0	121.0	121.6
VIII. Pulses and nuts:				
Dried pulses (e)	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.1
Shelled nuts and soya flour	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.1
Total	12.6	12.2	13.1	12.2
IX. Potatoes and potato products (f)				
Total including the following products	223.5	226.5	220.6	224.4
Crisps (raw potato equivalent)	13.4	14.6	13.7	13.7
Frozen (raw potato equivalent)	2.8	3.6	5.2	7.4
Dehydrated (raw potato equivalent)	4.7	6.4	7.5	9.1
Canned (raw potato equivalent)	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
Pre-peeled and par-fries (raw potato equivalent)	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.8
X. Other vegetables:				
Fresh tomatoes	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.2
Imported canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	6.2	7.0	6.4	6.8
Cabbage and greens	35.4	34.9	32.8	37.6
Leafy salads	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.2
Fresh carrots	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.4
Fresh legumes	21.2	22.0	23.1	22.1
Other fresh vegetables	28.0	27.8	28.5	27.8
Other canned vegetables (g)	9.2	7.9	10.8	10.0
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	136.2	135.2	136.9	139.5
XI. Grain products:				
Wheat flour	147.0	144.8	145.8	145.2
Barley products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Oat products	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Rye products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Breakfast cereals	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.8
Rice	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.0
Starch and other farinaceous foods	2.7	3.9	4.4	4.5
Total	161.3	161.3	163.1	163.1
XII. Tea, coffee and cocoa:				
Tea	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.7
Coffee (bean equivalent)	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5
Cocoa powder	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
XIII. Alcoholic drink (h):				
Spirits (proof pints) (i)	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8
Beer (pints)	164.9	166.6	173.1	177.7
Wine (pints)	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.6

(a) For the years 1967 to 1970 the figures take into account revised lower estimates of consumption of liquid milk in farm households.
(b) This series was revised in January 1, 1969, to take account of new definitions of edible meat offals.
(c) Excluding ingredients shown as separate items elsewhere in the tables (e.g. butter and lard).
(d) (i) Total consumption of sugar including sugar content of imported manufactured foods;
(ii) = (i) less sugar used in production of alcoholic drinks;
(iii) = (i) less sugar used in alcoholic drinks and sugar content of products covered elsewhere in the table to provide for the calculation of calories and nutrients.
(e) Includes dried beans and dried peas for canning.
(f) Raw equivalent.
(g) Excludes canned dried peas, canned dried beans (beans in tomato sauce, etc.), and canned tomatoes.
(h) Quantities retained for home use, based on Table 207 Annual Abstract of Statistics 1970, provided by HM Customs and Excise.
(i) Excludes medical spirit.

FOOD SUPPLIES MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION
Continued

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FOOD GROUPS FROM TABLE 1

(lb. per head per annum)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Dairy products (excluding butter) (as milk solids)	55.8	55.7	55.4	55.4
Meat (including canned meat, bacon and ham) (as edible weight)	131.5	131.6	130.8	131.0
Fish (edible weight)	19.9	20.8	19.8	19.5
Eggs and egg products (number)	274	272	270	273
Oils and fats (visible) (fat content)	49.8	50.9	51.2	51.3
Sugar and syrups (sugar content gross) (a)	115.8	115.1	116.9	116.0
Fruit (as fresh equivalent)	116.5	121.0	121.0	121.6
Pulses and nuts	12.6	12.2	13.1	12.2
Potatoes	223.5	226.5	220.6	224.4
Other vegetables (as fresh equivalent)	136.2	135.2	136.9	139.5
Grain products	161.3	161.3	163.1	163.1
Tea	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.7

(a) For further breakdown see Table 1.

TABLE 3. NUTRIENT EQUIVALENT OF SUPPLIES OF FOOD PER HEAD PER DAY MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

		1967	1968	1969	1970
I. Food:					
Protein:					
Animal	g.	52.0	52.2	51.9	52.0
Vegetable	g.	33.0	32.6	33.4	33.4
Total	g.	85.0	84.8	85.3	85.4
Fat from all sources	g.	143	144	145	145
Carbohydrate (a)	g.	385	386	389	388
Calcium	mg.	1,110	1,130	1,120	1,100
Iron	mg.	14.6	14.7	14.9	14.8
Vitamin A	iu.	4,760	4,720	4,440	4,370
Vitamin A, retinol equivalents (b)	ug.	—	—	1,330	1,310
Thiamin	mg.	1.85	1.84	1.86	1.88
Riboflavin	mg.	1.97	1.97	1.87	1.88
Nicotinic acid (c)	mg.	18.0	18.5	19.9	19.7
Nicotinic acid equivalents (d)	mg.	—	—	34.8	34.8
Vitamin C	mg.	103	103	97	101
Vitamin D	iu.	133	132	122	117
Vitamin D (b)	ug.	—	—	3.05	2.93
Energy value	kcal.	3,070	3,080	3,100	3,100
	MJ(e)	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0
Energy value (calculated on FAO factors)	kcal.	3,150	3,160	3,180	3,180
	MJ(e)	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3
II. Alcoholic drink (not included in Section I of this table)					
Energy value	kcal.	119	121	124	129

(a) Available carbohydrate expressed as monosaccharides.
(b) From 1969, vitamin A (retinol) and vitamin D values are expressed in units of weight rather than international units. Retinol activity and carotene are added together to get the total vitamin A or retinol equivalents.
(c) Total nicotinic acid.
(d) Available nicotinic acid plus the contribution from tryptophan (new series from 1969).
(e) 1,000 Kilocalories (kcal) = 4.184 megajoules (MJ).

TABLE 4. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY DERIVED FROM EACH MAJOR FOOD GROUP, AND FROM PROTEIN, FAT AND CARBOHYDRATE (*a*)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Dairy products (excluding butter)	12	12	12	12
Meat (including canned meat and bacon)	17	17	17	17
Oils and fats (including butter)	18	19	19	19
Sugar and syrups	17	17	17	17
Potatoes	5	5	5	5
Grain products	23	23	23	23
Other foods	8	7	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100
Protein	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0
Fat	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0
Carbohydrate	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0

(a) Excludes energy derived from alcoholic drink.

TABLE 5. FACTORS FOR CONVERTING WEIGHT TO COMMON DENOMINATORS IN 1970 (*a*)

I. Dairy products (excluding butter) to milk solids:	
Liquid milk	0.124
Cream (40 per cent fat content)	0.456
Cheese	0.63
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	0.31
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	0.31
*Condensed milk, machine skimmed	0.222
includes: Condensed milk, unsweetened	0.20
Condensed milk, sweetened	0.27
Dried whole milk	0.97
Dried skimmed milk	0.95
II. Meat (product weight to edible weight)	
Beef—bone in	0.84
Beef—bone out	1.00
Mutton and lamb	0.86
Pork	0.78
Offal	1.00
*Canned meat, etc. (imported)	0.960
includes: Canned corned meat	1.10
Canned pig products	0.90
Canned tongue	1.00
Canned and fresh sausages	0.75
Canned bacon and ham	1.00
Canned poultry	1.00
Other canned meat	0.75
Other meat products	0.80
Bacon and ham	0.89
Poultry	0.70
Rabbits and game	0.83
V. Oils and fats (product to fat content)	
Butter	0.825
Margarine	0.853
Lard and compound cooking fat	0.99
*Other edible oils and fats	0.999
includes: Dripping	0.99
Edible oils and fats	1.00
Cocoa butter	1.00
VI. Sugar and syrups (product to sugar content):	
Sugar	1.00
Honey	0.77
*Glucose	0.859
includes: Glucose liquid	0.82
Glucose powder	1.00
VII. Fruit (product to fresh equivalent):	
Canned fruit	0.80
Imported fruit juices (in natural strength)	2.00
Imported fruit pulp	0.85
Imported dried fruit	4.00
X. Other vegetables (product to fresh equivalent):	
*Imported canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	1.553
includes: Canned tomato puree and paste	2.50
Canned tomato juice	1.00
*Other canned vegetables	1.260
includes: Canned carrots	1.15
Canned peas (fresh)	1.51
Canned other vegetables	1.10

(a) The commodities marked by an asterisk are composite items and the factors used may vary from year to year with any change in the composition or proportion of the various foods included.

TABLE 6. CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF SOME FOOD PRODUCTS AS FINALLY PURCHASED (*a*)

(lb. per head per annum)

	1967	1968	1969	1970 (provisional)
Bread	134.4	129.5	127.8	129.2
Flour	21.1	19.7	19.9	20.9
Cakes	23.4	23.3	22.7	22.1
Biscuits	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.5
Beef and veal (b)	31.3	28.5	28.5	28.6
Mutton and lamb (b)	22.3	21.1	20.0	19.2
Pork (b)	8.4	9.3	10.3	10.4
Poultry (including rabbits and game) (b)	18.4	20.2	21.5	22.2
Canned meat	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.9
Sugar (visible) (c)	61.2	58.4	58.1	57.9
Canned vegetables	33.9	33.8	35.9	37.5
Frozen vegetables	5.7	5.6	6.8	6.9
Chocolate confectionery	14.3	14.0	13.1	12.9
Sugar confectionery	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7
Soft drinks (pints per head)	81.1	80.5	85.7	86.5
Ice cream (£ per head at current prices)	1.26	1.40	1.55	1.69

(a) The ingredients of these foods are included in the quantities shown in Table 1.
(b) Weight as purchased; excludes usage in manufactured products, such as sausages and meat pies.
(c) Excludes sugar content of manufactured foods.
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Retailers' stocks in May

THE VALUE of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of May was 11 per cent above the relatively low level of the corresponding month of 1970; at constant prices the increase over the same period was 2 per cent.

Estimate of levels and percentage increases in retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	153	163	165	166	167	161	169	167	184	204	177
1971	N.A.	N.A.	180	181	185							
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*5*	*3*	*6*	*3*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*9*	*12*	*12*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*10*	*9*	*11*							
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	118	119	127	127	127	128	122	127	125	136	150	130
1971	N.A.	N.A.	129	128	130							
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*—*	*–2*	*—*	*–2*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*2*	*5*	*4*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*2*	*1*	*2*							

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Annual report on bankruptcy and deeds of arrangement

THE ANNUAL REPORT on bankruptcy for 1970, published on July 6, shows that 4,656 receiving orders and administration orders were administered in England and Wales in 1970, an increase of 287 compared with 1969.

Of the 3,578 trading failures the principal groups affected were the construction industry 1,027, retailers 946, restaurants, cafés, public houses and clubs 268, garages, motor dealers and filling stations 216, and farming 200. The 1,078 non-trading bankruptcies included 258 of directors and promoters of limited companies.

The number of estates in which official and non-official trustees were released in 1970 totalled 4,221 as compared with 3,859 in 1969 and 3,636 in 1968. Details are given in the report of the final financial results of their administration.

The report also contains details of the results of 856 debtors' applications for discharge dealt with during the year (752 in 1969); of the 249 prosecutions concluded in respect of bankruptcy and other offences reported by the Official Receivers (232 in 1969); of the 174 deeds of arrangement registered in 1970 (212 in 1969) and of the 128 deeds of arrangement in respect of which final accounts were rendered (154 in 1969).

Copies of the Bankruptcy General Annual Report for the Year 1970 are obtainable, price 32p each from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6HB and branches (by post 34½p from H.M.S.O., P.O. Box 569, London, S E 1).

It took Wessex Industries just four weeks from receipt of order to shipment to complete a contract from the Nigerian Port Authority for the 10 three and a half ton TPD5000C diesel tractors, pictured here, about to leave the company's Poole, Dorset, headquarters for Apapa Port.

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the five weeks ended May 29, 1971:

Distributors' earnings sibmitted	£	£
High cost films	£798,669	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	24,612	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	14,603	
		837,884
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		34,950
		£872,834
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to June 7, 1971, together with an estimate of collection approximately covering entertainments of five weeks ended May 29, 1971		£415,500

The seventh interim allocation for the fourteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 48 per cent.

REGISTRATIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN FILMS

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, July 9, 1971.

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
Mining Review No. 11—24th Year	Br/E 35548/10/7/76	11	July 5	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Top of the Bill	Br/E 35549/10/7/76	47	July 5	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Global Films Ltd. and Queensway Promotions Ltd.
Sunday, Bloody Sunday	Br/E 35550/10/7/76	110	July 5	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Vectia Films Ltd.
Grant North	Br/E 35558/10/7/76	17	July 7	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Hazan Richards Productions
On The Buses	Br/E 35559/10/7/76	88	July 8	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2196	Br/E 35561/10/7/76	7	July 9	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2196A	Br/E 35562/10/7/76	8	July 9	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Summer of '42	F 35551	104	July 6	Warner Bros. Distributors Ltd.	Mulligan Roth Productions
Highway Runnery	F 35552	7	July 6	Warner Bros. Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.
Je T'Aime, Je T'Aime	F 35553	94	July 6	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Parc Film, Paris
Little Murders	F 35554	108	July 6	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Brodsky/Gould Productions and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
Claire's Knee (Le Genou de Clair)	F 35555	105	July 7	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Les Film du Losance, Paris
Italiana In Algeri	F 35556	11	July 7	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Sacis, Rome
Valerie and Her Week of Wonders	F 35557	76	July 7	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Czechoslovak Filmexport, Prague
Prehistoric Super Salesman	F 35560	6	July 8	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
Dancer To Win	F 35612	12	July 8	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
A Day With The Boys	F 35613	12	July 8	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.

Amendment to the Register:
The title of the film 'Melody' (Br/E 35455/24/4/76) registered on April 21, 1971, has been amended to 'S.W.A.L.K.'

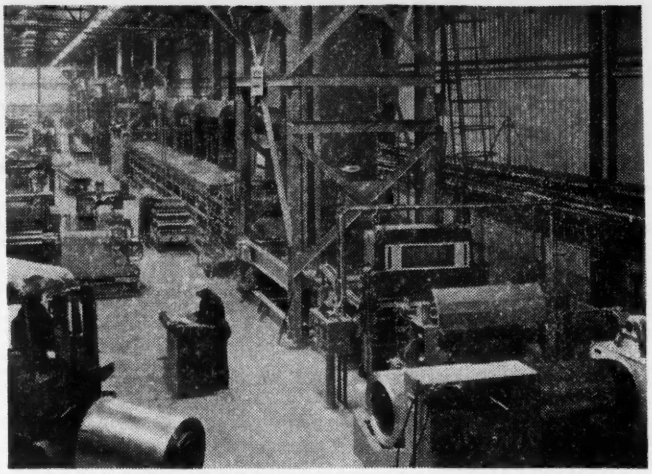
Footwear industry: production orders and deliveries

This commentary is based on seasonally adjusted data

IN the three months ended April 1971 net new orders and deliveries received by the footwear industry were 24 per cent and 5 per cent less respectively than in the three months ended January 1971. Net new orders were less than deliveries with the result that order books were 15 per cent less at the end of April than at the end of January; production in the three months ended April showed an 8 per cent decrease on the preceding three months.

The figures for orders-on-hand, net new orders and deliveries should be interpreted with caution. The orders-on-hand and net new orders series were available, before 1971, by total pairage only and no allowance is made in the three pairage series below for the differing value of the various types of footwear. A breakdown of deliveries by types of footwear in pairage terms—and by value from the first quarter of 1971—will be published in the *Business Monitor* Production Series (Reference P17). From January 1971 the value of total orders-on-hand is also being collected in the inquiry and this series together with derived net new orders will be included in a future edition of this note in *Trade and Industry*.

A short note on the construction of the index of production was given in *Trade and Industry*, dated June 23, 1971 (page 637).



The first commercial application of Accomet C—the new single-stage process for the pretreatment of metals—has taken place at Kockums, Jernverks AB at Ronneby, Sweden. A 40-in.-wide galvanised steel strip is treated with Accomet C on both sides and then coated with a vinyl paint. Accomet C is claimed to give the strip additional anti-corrosion and paint adhesion properties and is the result of five years' research and development by Albright & Wilson's Associated Chemical Companies Division.

Monthly averages or months — Million pairs

	Index of Production (*1963 = 100*)		Orders-on-hand (end of period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
1964	107		35.8		..		16.8	
1965	104		39.9		16.8		16.5	
1966	101		33.9		15.7		16.2	
1967	94		37.9		16.2		15.9	
1968	99		41.2		17.0		16.8	
1969	95		35.2		15.7		16.2	
1970	88		40.1		16.3		15.9	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	107	98	47.5	41.9	19.1	16.7	17.0	16.5
2nd quarter	95	96	48.9	39.3	15.7	15.5	15.2	16.4
3rd quarter	85	94	34.6	39.2	11.5	16.1	16.3	16.1
4th quarter	92	91	35.2	35.2	16.5	14.5	16.3	15.8
1970 1st quarter	95	89	40.1	36.2	17.4	15.7	15.8	15.4
2nd quarter	89	87	47.9	38.2	17.5	16.7	14.9	16.1
3rd quarter	79	88	35.3	41.9	12.0	17.2	16.2	16.0
4th quarter	89	88	40.1	40.1	18.2	16.0	16.6	16.1
1971 1st quarter p	88	80	40.9	38.1	16.4	15.2	16.2	15.9
1970 January	85	86	32.6	33.7	11.3	13.8	13.9	15.3
February	101	88	34.0	32.9	18.4	14.6	17.0	15.4
March	98	93	40.1	36.2	22.6	18.6	16.5	15.4
April	96	87	46.5	37.1	22.5	18.4	16.1	17.5
May	81	82	49.7	37.8	16.7	15.1	13.5	14.3
June	89	91	47.9	38.2	13.3	16.7	15.1	16.3
July	75	89	43.0	41.6	10.2	19.5	15.1	16.1
August	71	90	40.7	44.1	12.4	18.6	14.7	16.2
September	91	84	35.3	41.9	13.4	13.5	18.8	15.8
October	100	89	35.4	41.5	19.3	16.2	19.2	16.6
November	94	86	39.6	42.2	21.8	16.6	17.6	15.8
December	73	88	40.1	40.1	13.6	15.2	13.1	16.0
1971 January p	84	86	40.9	43.3	16.2	20.3	15.4	17.0
February p	88	77	43.0	43.0	18.5	14.7	16.4	15.0
March p	92	78	40.9	38.1	14.6	10.6	16.7	15.5
April p	82	85	42.3	36.6	16.6	14.4	15.2	15.9

The actual figures have been adjusted for the length of the working months but not for holidays or any other seasonal variations.

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£1 million contract finalised at Poznan International Fair

From the British Embassy, Warsaw

THE 40TH annual Pozman International Fair was opened on June 13 for 10 days by the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade, Kazimierz Olszewski. After the opening ceremony the official party, including the Polish Prime Minister and the heads of several economic ministries, toured the British Pavilion and stopped for brief discussions with exhibitors. Despite the unseasonally cool and wet weather, the event attracted a record number of nearly half a million visitors.

The total area of the Poznan exhibition grounds amounted to 337,000 sq. m. of which 131,000 sq. m. were occupied by exhibitors. More than half of the exhibition space (about 53 per cent) was allocated to foreign exhibitors. Of the 41, mainly European, countries which participated in the Fair, 30 offered collective exhibitions.

The British Pavilion, the second largest organised by a Western country, occupied a total area of 6,300 sq. m. and comprised two halls and an outside site. The Pavilion was organised by the Department of Trade and Industry and the layout of the inside and outside areas designed by the Central Office of Information. A total of 74 individual exhibitors representing about 140 separate companies took part. Most of the British exhibitors were regular participants at the Fair, but about 20 per cent were exhibiting either for the first time or after being absent for a year or so.

Engineering emphasis

As usual, the products offered and exhibits displayed were almost exclusively in the engineering products field: apart from the major companies offering specialised raw materials and semi-manufactures, individual displays reflected keen British interest in the Polish market for certain ranges of equipment, particularly automatic and numerically controlled machine tools, sophisticated measuring equipment and industrial control instruments, plant affording novel manufacturing and industrial processing techniques, medical and laboratory analytical equipment, photo-reproduction apparatus and, not least, equipment in the developing field of pollution control.

In addition to the individual exhibitors' displays, showcases included examples of some of the latest styles, colours and designs of outerwear offered by the British hosiery and knitwear industry.

The Poznan Fair is, by tradition, a time when a large number of important commercial contracts are concluded by the Polish Foreign Trade Enterprises. The many orders and contracts received by British exhibitors included the finalising of negotiations for a contract worth £1 million signed by the Foreign Trade Enterprise Elektrim with Flight Refuelling Ltd represented by Team Exports Ltd of London.

The outside site at this year's Poznan International Fair was dominated by three cranes exhibited by Coles Cranes Ltd. and Jones Cranes Ltd.

'Printers and Design' opened by Lord Mayor of London

SIR PETER STUDD, Lord Mayor of London, opened a major exhibition of print design at The Design Centre, London, on July 5. Open until August 21 and entitled 'Printers and Design', the exhibition has been organised jointly by the British Federation of Master Printers and the Council of Industrial Design and supported by the sponsors and organisers of 'IPEX'.

During the run of the 'Printers and Design' exhibition, 'IPEX '71', the twelfth International Printing and Allied Trades Exhibition, is being held at Earls Court and Olympia (July 13-24).

The Design Centre exhibition features 20 detailed case studies to show how printed matter is designed and includes a three-dimensional map as well as annual reports, timetables, business stationery, wall charts travel brochures and books.

The case studies illustrate solutions to different communications problems and show how the successful production of economic and effective print is achieved by designers and printers working closely together. The printed material for these studies was chosen by an independent selection panel under the chairmanship of Vivian Ridler, MA, FSIA, Printer to the University of Oxford. Other members were: Betty Dougherty, FSIA, head of graphic design, the Council of Industrial Design; Jock Kinneir, FSIA, design consultant; Walter Partridge, printing consultant to the Westminster Press Group, and Tony Williams, joint managing director of the WLP Printing Group.

Four of the case studies in the exhibition describe the design of a three-dimensional map produced by Cook, Hammond and Kell Ltd., a stationery range designed and printed by W. R. Royle and Son Ltd., a customer brochure printed by Gabare Ltd., and a prestige external house magazine printed by Westerham Press.

Satisfactory trading results achieved during Dortmund International Poultry Fair

From the British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf

LIVE POULTRY was nowhere to be seen but £72,000 worth of firm orders for equipment were taken at the 4th Dortmund International Poultry Fair (June 24-27) by 21 British companies who reported satisfactory trading results.

The Fair, claimed to be the largest of its kind in the world, got off to a slow start but business picked up rapidly towards the weekend, potential buyers of poultry equipment obviously preferring to leave their ordering until the last minute.

The recession in the German poultry industry may have also contributed somewhat to the poor attendance figures for the first two days of the exhibition, but altogether some 20,000 trade visitors attended the show, and of these it is estimated that some 25 per cent were from outside Germany.

Two hundred and ten firms exhibited, including 60 foreign firms who came from Europe, East Block countries and from overseas. Britain, with 18 firms on a Department of Trade and Industry sponsored joint venture stand of 9,600 sq. ft. and three firms exhibiting independently provided the largest foreign contingent, followed by Holland (17 firms), Belgium (5), Denmark (4), and France (3). Other firms came from the United States, Israel, Japan, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Spain.

All five halls were fully taken up and a temporary hall was brought into use which

(Continued on next page)

DORTMUND POULTRY FAIR
Continued

was entirely reserved for the British joint venture whose 18 firms showed their products under the aegis of the British Agricultural Export Council (BAEC). The Fair itself was organised by the Federal German Poultry Association in Bonn and opened officially by the Secretary of State, Dr. Hans-Dieter Grisau, on behalf of Federal Agriculture Minister Ertl.

The large British joint venture was without precedence in any poultry show in Germany and contributed towards making this event more international in character than any of the previous Dortmund poultry fairs. In spite of the fact that the British firms were accommodated in a temporary, canvas-roofed hall, business was considered to have been rewarding by most of them. The stand designs by the Central Office of Information were generally praised and the British exhibit as a whole was found not only practical in its lay-out but also pleasing in appearance.

Good orders . . .

Most of the British firms were showing in Dortmund for the first time and were pleasantly surprised to book orders and to receive keen enquiries of which many came from other parts of Europe and indeed from as far afield as Israel.

Live birds could not be shown by British or other exhibitors because of German fowl pest restrictions. This was not, however, considered a serious handicap and the British equipment shown ranged from vaccines and veterinary products, to egg grading and packaging machinery, turkey breeding stock, incubators and hatchery equipment, dry-plucking machinery, fans and ventilation equipment, full range processing machinery, battery cages, watering valves, manure dryers and conveyor systems.

One of the most successful exhibitors was Beedal Laboratories who received enquiries amounting to over £100,000 for live vaccines. Other companies which did well were R. J. Patchett Ltd. with their battery cages, Gordon Johnson-Stephens Ltd. with poultry processing equipment, Ross Davies Engineering Co. Ltd. with manure dryers, and Thornbers Ltd. with poultry livestock and equipment. The exhibits, on the whole, competed well with those shown by other foreign and German competitors.

The next Dortmund Poultry Show will be held in 1972 and will undoubtedly be larger than ever before and embrace a wider field of products. It will certainly be of great interest to British manufacturers in the poultry field.

Specialist visitors attracted to plastics exhibition

From the British Consulate-General, Johannesburg

SOME 80 firms displayed products and equipment valued at £4 million in the Plastics '71 exhibition held in Johannesburg's Milner Park showgrounds from June 21-26. British participation was sponsored by the British Plastics Federation as a joint venture with the Department of Trade and Industry.

It was a compact and efficient British exhibit, designed by the Central Office of Information, with nine firms offering plastics materials, injection moulding and extrusion machinery, a wide range of mould components, control instruments for plastic machinery and moulding materials.

The British Plastics Federation also took an information stand as a central source of commercial information about the United Kingdom plastics industry. This was manned by Mr. A. D. Hippisley Coxe of the Federation. Although advertised as an international exhibition only two countries exhibited on a national basis—namely Britain and Italy.

Germany was, nevertheless, very strongly represented by individual exhibitors who constituted almost half of the show.

Growth rate

It was opened by the Deputy Director-General of the South African Bureau of Standards, who announced that the plastics industry in South Africa, according to his estimate, would expand at a rate of 15 per cent per year. Although this is almost three times the growth rate envisaged in the South African Economic Development Plan it is scarcely surprising since the *per capita* consumption of plastics in South Africa is probably only one-seventh of that in some European countries. Current factory output is presently estimated at R140 million but it is expected to double in four-five years—a rapidly growing market by any standards.

Concurrently with the exhibition a symposium was held and special presentations were given on different days to interested groups such as retail chain stores, hardware wholesalers and retailers, packing manufacturers, motor assemblers and so on. Thus the exhibition, although partly open to the public, attracted very much the right sort of specialist visitor.

The South African businessmen interested in plastics is not by nature a man who makes snap decisions and although some machinery was sold and orders booked, the degree of success of Plastics '71 from the British point of view will depend largely on the results of the follow-up visits by the exhibitors in the near future. Britain has already a good foothold in the South African plastics market.

Strong British participation at EMBAX '71 in Brno

From the British Embassy, Prague

EIGHTEEN British companies took part in a joint venture sponsored by the Institute of Packaging in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry at the 3rd International Packaging Exhibition EMBAX 71, held in Brno from June 21-25. This was twice as many as at the previous EMBAX in 1969.

The size of this participation meant that one wing of the two pavilions in use was devoted to Britain. The open plan design of the stands and the widespread use of the Union flag in decoration made an attractive setting for the machines on display and drew appreciative comment.

One company, Mechanical Handling Consultants, exhibited Lansing Bagnall fork lift trucks on an outside site well placed to catch attention.

The British exhibitors were generally satisfied with the commercial results achieved. Some of the machines could have been sold several times.

Success was broadly due to three factors. In the first place the demand for packaging equipment is growing in Czechoslovakia. Secondly, the British equipment was clearly seen to be competitive against that of other Western European countries. Indeed, in some instances there was no real competition. Thirdly, hard work had been done beforehand by exhibitors to interest potential customers. In the months before the exhibition, representatives of Lewis & Peat and other companies made a number of visits to Czechoslovakia for this purpose.

On preliminary calculations, contracts concluded at the show totalled nine million crowns for Czechoslovak purchases and 25 million crowns for Czechoslovak sales.

The exhibition was opened by Mr. J. Hustoles, First Deputy to the Federal Minister of Foreign Trade. He emphasised the increasing importance of packaging in Czechoslovakia's economy and the part to be played by her paper industry and her growing plastics industry.

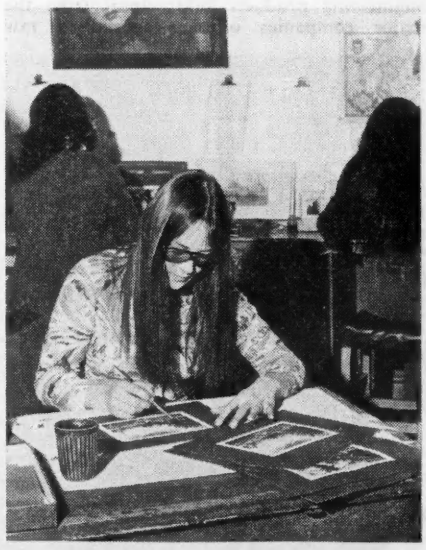
The British Ambassador, Mr R. S. Scrivener and his wife attended the opening ceremony and afterwards received Mr. Hustoles at the British stand, where he inspected a number of exhibits.

Big entry

The total number of exhibitors was 260, from 18 countries. Among Western countries, Britain's participation was second only to that of West Germany (37 stands), equal to that of Austria (22) and larger than that of Italy (11), Switzerland (6) and the Netherlands (5).

Altogether Western countries occupied more space (5,427 square metres) than Czechoslovak enterprises and others combined (4,022 and 220 square metres respectively).

EMBAX '71 was a bigger and more significant occasion than its predecessor. It demonstrated that Czechoslovakia and her East European neighbours are becoming increasingly interested in Western packaging methods and equipment and that British companies, in particular, know there is business to be done in this field. The next EMBAX is planned to take place at Brno in 1973.



Miss Susan Wilkins of Sellwood Art Ltd., Worcester, at work on designs for trays and table mats. She will be demonstrating her art at an in-store promotion at Shreves as part of the British Week in San Francisco (October 1-9).

REPRINTS OF 'T & I' ARTICLES

Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of Publications (P1), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £3 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 25p for each additional 125 copies; carriage extra.

MISSIONS and TOURS

A party of 22 executives and salesmen from Peiser & Co., Hamburg, West Germany, recently visited Payne's Croydon factory. In the picture, Herr G. Peiser, chairman and managing director (right) is talking to Mr. W. Slaats, chief confectioner, George Payne & Co. Ltd., Croydon, Surrey (centre). Peiser & Co. are national importers/distributors operating wholesale depots under their own name and that of 'Genuport'.

North American visit

THE report of the recent Scottish Export Committee trade mission to the United States and Canada has been issued. This was the first Scottish Export Committee mission to visit California as a group. Mr. H. Porter, group marketing director, Motherwell Bridge Group, Motherwell, was the leader of the 14-strong miss on, which included a number of well-known Scottish companies in the fields of heavy engineering, precision engineering, knitwear, whisky, food and floor coverings. The mission manager was Miss Mary Bell, Scottish Council (Development & Industry), Edinburgh, for the Scottish Export Committee.

The mission began with a group visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco, as part of the 'Target California' trade drive, and members then dispersed throughout the United States and Canada.,

All members reported that their journey to California had been well worthwhile, as indeed had been the rest of their tour. The total value of immediate orders and inquiries from the visit reported by members amounted to just over £2 million, and several members' reports indicate that further inquiries and orders are expected.

The next mission sponsored by the Scottish Export Committee will be to Italy, based on Milan, from 13-19 February, 1972.

'Joint jet into Europe'

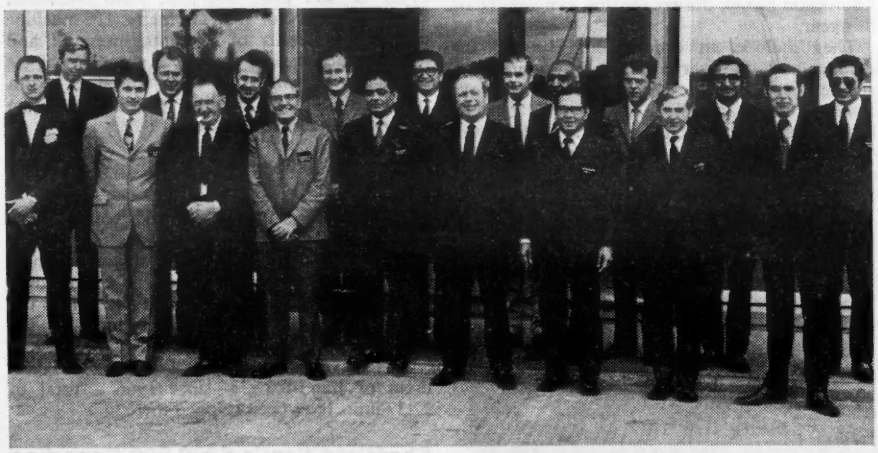
THREE manufacturing companies from Hull (Armstrong, Humbrol and Massey), in combination with Hawker Siddeley Aviation, recently undertook a week's high-speed sales tour of Europe, using an HS.125 business jet aircraft. This project was a trial/demonstration of the viability of a group of otherwise unconnected companies jointly operating their own aircraft.

'Joint Jet into Europe' was a new concept in business jet ownership and this experiment by three enterprising Hull companies will produce valuable data which will be made available to firms in other cities throughout the United Kingdom and Europe. In seven days the aircraft flew about 16,000 miles and visited 18 cities so that the company representatives could contact their agents and sell their products.

The HS.125 was used as a flying seven-seat, air-conditioned boardroom, which could be used for conferences at airports. The flight plan ranged from Helsinki in the north to Athens in the south, and from Belgrade in the east to Lisbon in the west. Calls were also made at Vienna, Salzburg, Milan, Nurnberg, Karlstad, Gothenburg, Malmo, Lisbon, Brussels, Courtrai, Amsterdam, Oslo, Odense and Paris.

Bucharest assignment

Mr. Michael Dawes, managing editor of 'Fuel' and five other journals published by IPC Science & Technology Press Ltd., attended the eighth World Energy Conference in Bucharest, Romania, from June 28 to July 2. He flew out to Bucharest as guest of the organisers, who had invited him to be British press representative and to edit the English language section of the Conference Bulletin.



A 17-strong party of overseas distributors, representing 14 export market territories, were recently the guests of Priestman Brothers Ltd. during a three-day visit to the company's Hull manufacturing plant. The varied programme included a conducted tour of the work's production facilities, a demonstration of the company's latest range of Mustang hydraulic excavators in a quarry, and a marketing conference in which product development and future sales policy were discussed. The visitors, from New Zealand, the Far East, the Middle East, Central Europe and Scandinavia, are pictured at the Hull works with members of the Priestman export sales team.

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) (at either the Regional Office covering their area or Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU). The DTI in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to arrange for suitable introductions and contacts related to the purpose of their business. Apart from the businessman's name and his firm's, DTI needs to know the general purpose of the visit; details of his itinerary—places to be visited and dates as nearly as possible; names and addresses of local agents; type of contacts and introductions the businessman would like arranged in advance; and any other information considered helpful. This information should, where possible, be accompanied by appropriate trade literature.

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EXPORT ORDERS

Fork-lift trucks for Australia

The Australian Government has awarded a contract for two battery-electric fork-lift trucks to Montgomerie Reid Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants. The order was won against international competition.

The trucks are for use in the Government ordnance factory at Marybynong, a suburb of Melbourne, for stacking and handling of palletised goods.

North American order

Baker Perkins Jaxons Ltd., Glasgow, through their Eastern Canadian agents, have received an order from Mohawk Services Inc. for the supply of eight Stream-Line continuous washers for a new area laundry under construction at Hamilton, Ontario—claimed to be the largest single order for continuous washers in the North American continent.

The laundry has a planned output of over 5½ tons of linen per hour and is to serve hospitals in the Hamilton area. The value of the order is nearly £180,000 and despatch is scheduled for the end of 1971.

New Zealand orders for telephones

Orders worth almost £500,000 for GEC746 telephone and carrier-multiplex equipment have been received from the New Zealand Post Office by GEC-AEI Telecommunications Ltd., Coventry. The company already has a five-year contract, won in the face of intense international competition, for the local manufacture of GEC-746 telephones at the Elsdon factory of GEC (New Zealand) Ltd. The latest order for 30,000 instruments is to supplement NZPO requirements during the local production build-up period.

Reforming furnace for Korean project

The Power-Gas Corporation Ltd., a Davy-Ashmore company, has been awarded a contract worth over $2 million by Bechtel International Ltd. The contract is to design, engineer and supply a steam reforming furnace for a urea fertiliser complex owned and operated by the Chungju Fertiliser Corporation, South Korea. Bechtel is the main contractor.

This is claimed as an important break-through for Power-Gas as it is the first of its proprietary MODULAR reforming furnaces sold by the company to another major contractor in Europe. The furnace will be the eighth large unit of its kind to be designed by Power-Gas in just over two years. Altogether, Power-Gas has received contracts for 156 reforming furnaces, of which 116 have been to reform naphtha—both totals are claimed to be greater than those of any competitor in this field.

Furnaces designed by Power-Gas have been exported to 17 countries including, currently, the United States, Qatar, South Korea and France.

Malta contract

J. L. Eve Construction Co. Ltd., Morden, Surrey, have been awarded the contract for construction of the Mosta-Miziep 33,000-volt transmission lines by the Malta Electricity Board. Steel support structures to J. L. Eve's own design will be used on this contract, due for completion in 12 months.

Consulting engineers are Messrs. Preece, Cardew & Rider.

£500,000 orders in five months

Direct and indirect export orders worth over £500,000 have been placed with Thompson Horseley Dudley, a member of the Horseley Piggott Division of the Clarke Chapman-John Thompson group, during the first five months of this year.

They include an order from Holland for stripper and stabiliser columns and condensate and effluent drums, carbon dioxide stripper columns for a chemical complex in Eastern Europe, vessels and a chimney for a Middle East oil refinery, columns and vessels for a Canadian refinery and several 'one-off' orders for the Middle East, Asia and Australasia.

A contract for four aircraft on-board cargo loaders valued at almost $250,000 has been awarded to C. F. Taylor (Metal Workers) Ltd., Wokingham, Berks., a member of the Aircraft Equipment Division of the Weir group, by the Boeing Aeroplane Company of Seattle, United States. The loaders are for installation in Boeing 707 military aircraft being supplied to the Canadian and Portuguese Air Forces. Our picture shows a loader fitted to a Boeing 707 military aircraft operated by the Luftwaffe.

Order from West Germany

An order for an automatic marking machine worth £46,500 has been received by Edward Pryor & Son Ltd., Sheffield, from Industrial Werke Karlsruhe of West Germany. The machine will stamp details of contents, pressure and refill instructions into the curved shoulders of gas cylinders. It will cope with all sizes, from small cylinders for medical purposes to large oxygen cylinders for industry.

More vehicles for Yugoslavian police

An order for a further 67 Land-Rovers worth over £70,000 has been placed with The Rover Company by the police in Yugoslavia. The new contract follows the success of the Land-Rover as a police vehicle in Yugoslavia and brings the total number of Land-Rovers ordered by the country's police forces so far this year to 150.

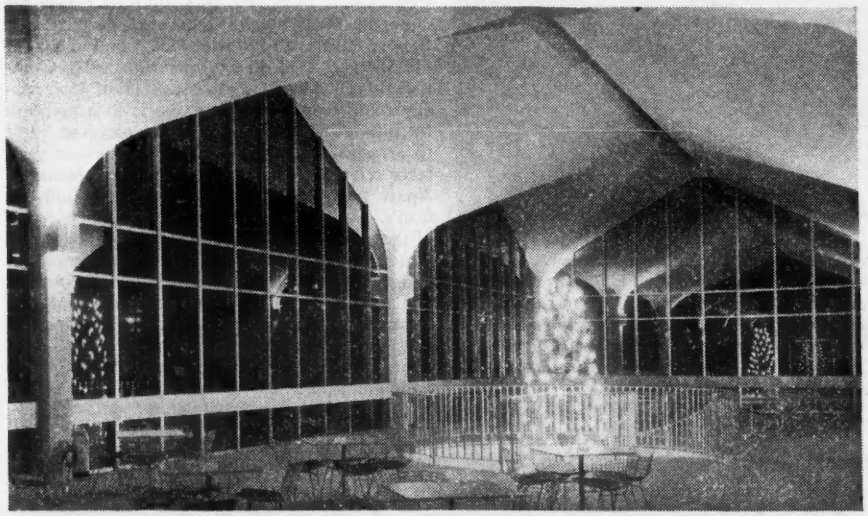
Yugoslavia is now one of Europe's biggest users of Land-Rovers—since 1966 a total of 2,237 units have been shipped there.

Sheffield firm's £200,000 Canadian contract

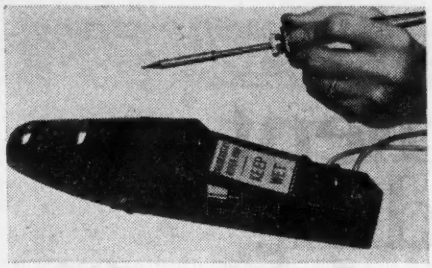
An export order from Canada worth nearly £200,000 has been placed with the Sheffield-based engineering and paper making-machinery firm, Millspaugh Ltd.

Won by the British company against international competition, the contract covers the design and supply of a complete press section, felt runs and a cantilevered fourdrinier section used in forming the sheet, for the Domtar-Trenton Paper Mill near Toronto.

This is the third overseas contract placed with Millspaugh in the last three months. Previous contracts were a repeat order for a complete press section and drives for the Propalus mill in Colombia, as well as extensive modernisation of the Tervakoski mill, Finland. Current export orders now account for over 75 per cent of the total production of the Sheffield factory.



Passengers awaiting flights in the departure lounge of Dubai's new international air terminal building will enjoy panoramic views over the airport through aluminium windows designed, manufactured and supplied by Allan H. Williams Ltd., Coventry, who are specialists in aluminium and rigid PVC windows, doors, entrance screens and curtain walling for large-scale architectural projects. The contract, which included all the windows for the air terminal building, was worth approximately £70,000. The new building was constructed by Costain Civil Engineering Ltd. under a £4.1 million 'turnkey' contract. The architectural concept was produced by Messrs. Page & Broughton of Dubai, Cyprus and London.



Solderstat Ltd., Harlow, Essex, announce that the Council of Industrial Design have awarded their approval for their miniature soldering irons (illustrated). Export sales of this range are increasing daily—outstanding quotations to overseas buyers are claimed to exceed £50,000.

Chilean naval refits

Swan Hunter Shiprepairers Tyne Ltd., in co-operation with Plessey Radar Ltd., part of the Plessey Electronics Group, has signed an important contract with the Chilean Naval Mission in London, covering the extensive refit of two British-built destroyers of the Chilean Navy.

This contract is the culmination of some nine months' negotiations between the Chilean Navy and a combined team from Swan Hunter and Plessey Radar Ltd., which carried out a survey of the ships in Chile.

Plessey Radar Ltd. will be responsible for the overhaul of the weapons and electronics of the vessels concerned and were nominated for this work by the Chilean Navy, with whom they have had association for some years.

These ships are similar to the Royal Navy's Daring Class destroyer and the first vessel, *Almirante Williams*, arrived at the Wallsend repair yard on June 14 and will be followed, at a later date, by the *Almirante Riveros*.

Polyethylene plant contract

CJB have secured the contract for the construction of a high-density polyethylene plant to be built at Altona, Victoria, Australia, for Union Carbide Australia and New Zealand Ltd., an affiliated company of Union Carbide Corporation of New York, United States. This follows the contract awarded late last year for the engineering and procurement. The work is being undertaken jointly between CJB (Projects) Ltd., and Constructors John Brown Australia (Pty.) Ltd.

This plant is the second to be undertaken by CJB using this new Union Carbide process, the first being under construction at Stenungsund, Sweden.

Preparatory site construction work already done permits immediate start of plant construction work.

The plant is scheduled for completion in 1972.

£140,000 South African orders

Pye Telecommunications Ltd. has received orders worth £80,000 for 900 Westminster two-way radios for South Africa. The orders were placed by Pye Telecommunications (South Africa) Pty. Ltd. on behalf of its customers and follows other large orders placed recently.

Under previous orders worth another £60,000 Pye Telecoms is supplying 400 Pye Westminsters to its South African counterparts. All 1,300 are supplied in kit form for local assembly.

Also recently supplied were 80 units from the Pye Pocketfone 70 range which are being used in rail freight marshalling in Cape Town and Durban. Pye Pocketfones with selective calling are now being used by medical staff at Johannesburg General Hospitals.

Work at tracking station

W. & C. French (Overseas) Ltd., Buckhurst Hill, Essex, have been awarded a $1.3 million contract for work at the USAAF satellite tracking station on the Isle of Mahe in the Seychelles.

The contract—work on which started this month—is due for completion in August next year. The contract is for the construction of permanent officers' quarters and dining facilities and for additional work on the technical operations building as well as the phased demolition of existing temporary accommodation.

Generating plant for Australia

Poseidon Ltd. has placed an order for the supply and erection of Hawker Siddeley diesel generating plant worth £300,000 with Hawker Siddeley Brush Pty. Ltd., Melbourne. The equipment will be used in the initial stage of the Poseidon nickel development at Windarra in Western Australia.

The diesel engines for the sets will be manufactured at the Stockport, Cheshire, works of Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley Diesels company, and AC generators will be supplied by British Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd., Loughborough, Leics., a Hawker Siddeley Electric company.

Japanese order for mixers

'Public Nuisance Acts' introduced by the United States and Japanese Governments limit the noise levels acceptable in industrial machinery.

Plenty & Son Ltd., Newbury, Berks., have a standard range of belt-driven mixers, enabling them to offer firm guarantees to comply with the noise-level limitations. This has been achieved in consultation with The Institute of Sound & Vibration Research at Southampton University.

In the face of fierce competition from American and Japanese companies, Plenty and (jointly) their agents, Dodwell & Co. Ltd., Tokyo, have won an order from a Japanese refinery for eight of their swivel-angle type mixers.

British seating for Japanese cars

Japanese Toyota cars are now being fitted with Vitaphram rubber seat diaphragms made in Japan under licence from British Vita, Middleton, Manchester. At present the 'Celica' and special sports models are being fitted with the Vitaphram seating.

During the past two years over a million diaphragms have been produced under British Vita licences in Japan for the automotive industry. In total, over 20 million have been made in the United Kingdom by Vita and its world licensees since the new technique in seating, which does away with the old method of metal springs, was introduced by Vita in 1960.

Record exports

British Leyland report overseas sales of £262 million for the first six months of the financial year ended March 21, 1971, which included a record level of £207 million direct exports from the UK.

Britain's best-selling car for seven out of the last eight years, the 1100/1300, has reached the two million mark in less than 10 years, as did Mini production in June 1969. Since its introduction in 1962, 33.7 per cent of 1100/1300 production has been exported, earning more than £500 million in foreign exchange In addition, 197,000 have been produced at the British Leyland Motor Corporation's overseas plants in Australia, Belgium, Italy and Spain.

Since the Land-Rover was introduced in 1948, 750,000 units have been produced at the Rover Company's plant in Solihull, Warwicks.

Over 75 per cent of total production has been exported throughout the world, earning Britain more than £400 million.

The 750,000th Land-Rover is being donated to Swissaid, an organisation campaigning against world hunger. It will be used in the leper rehabilitation section of an agricultural training centre for peasants at Shirampur, India.

Hotel guests in Spain are likely in the future to find their rooms furnished with modern or reproduction English furniture, according to Miss Carol Greene, a director of Maple & Company International, who recently returned from Barcelona where she organised Maples' first participation in the city's 39th International Trade Fair. In the first two days of the Fair 90 per cent of the furniture on the Maple stand was sold—Georgian reproduction furniture was particularly in demand. Miss Greene had trade inquiries from all over Spain, including several from buyers for hotel groups, and even one from Beirut.

The Maple display was awarded a medal for 'the most elegant and successful stand in the Fair'. Because Miss Greene had to return to London she was unable to attend the prize-giving ceremony, so Senor Jose Montserrat Sancho from the Barcelona office of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce made a special visit to London to present the award to her.

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TRADE INFORMATION

UNITED KINGDOM AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, KENYA: Britain is to make a loan of up to £2.9 million to the Kenya Government towards the cost of the construction of a sugar factory at Mumias in the Western Province of Kenya. The money will be used to provide machinery and equipment from Britain. The sugar project at Mumias comprises, in addition to the factory a nucleus estate of 8,000 acres of cane to be developed by the Mumias Sugar Company and it is planned that a further 18,000 acres of cane will be grown by some 4,000 private farmers. The project will be managed by Bookers Agricultural and Technical Services Ltd., a subsidiary of the British firm of Booker McConnell Ltd. Another Booker company, Fletcher and Stewart Ltd., of Derby, will be supplying and constructing the factory. The loan forms part of the £11.5 million British programme of aid to Kenya which was agreed with the Kenya Government earlier this year.

CRE Ext. 2226, Ref. 23577

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND NORWAY: A Protocol to the 1969-73 Trade Agreement between Czechoslovakia and Norway covering trade in 1971 was signed in Prague on March 12. Commodity lists are to remain the same as in 1970. Trade between the two countries in 1970 was worth nearly 160 million kroner and over 100 million kroner of this was for Czechoslovak exports to Norway. Czechoslovak exports showed a 20 per cent increase compared with 1969 and the Norwegians are now concerned to see an increase in their own exports.

EDB Exts. 466, 467, 482

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UNITED KINGDOM ELIGIBILITY FOR INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK PROCUREMENT: An agreement was signed on June 1, 1971 between the United Kingdom and Inter-American Development Bank establishing a new £2 million 'UK Development Fund for Latin America'. The funds have already been committed in principle to a project proposed by the IDB and the United Kingdom will therefore remain eligible for procurement on projects financed by the IDB's ordinary capital resources at least until December 31, 1971. Unlimited procurement may be obtained during this period; it is not restricted to £2 million worth. The United Kingdom is, of course, as before, not eligible for procurement on projects financed from the IDB's Fund for Special Operations. Projects so financed can be recognised by the very low rate of interest (maximum 4 per cent)—the rate of interest on projects financed from the ordinary capital resources is 8½ per cent.

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Fish and fish products:

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(continued on next page)

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(continued on next page)

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Continued

Rice

Regulation (CEE) No. 1342/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 469/67** in so far as it concerns the corrective amount relating to rice of the 'Medium d'Espagne' type. (*Journal Officiel* No. L140 dated June 26, 1971).

Cattlemeat, beef and veal

Regulation (CEE) 1343/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1084/68** in so far as it concerns the rate of suspension of the levy applicable to the import of frozen cattlemeat intended for processing. (*Journal Officiel* No. L140 dated June 26, 1971).

Sugar

Regulation (CEE) No. 1344/71 relates to certain measures to be taken in the sugar sector following the devaluation of the French Franc. (*Journal Officiel* No. L140 dated June 26, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1353/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1087/69** relating to the communications of Member States in the sugar sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L143 dated June 29, 1971).

Wines

Regulation (CEE) No. 1395/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1022/70** establishing, for a transitional period, circulation certificates for certain wines. (*Journal Officiel* No. L145 dated July 1, 1971).

Milk and milk products

Regulation (CEE) No. 1290/71 stops the granting of premiums for the slaughter of cows and premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products. (*Journal Officiel* No. L137 dated June 23, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1410/70 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 804/68** setting up a common organisation of the markets in the milk and milk products sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148 dated July 3, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1411/71 lays down further rules for the organization of the markets in the milk and milk products sector in so far as they concern products covered by CCT. No. 04.01. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148 dated July 3, 1971).

Processed fruits and vegetables

Regulation (CEE) No. 1393/71 annuls **Regulation (CEE) No. 1511/70** relating to certain measures to be taken in the sector for processed products with a fruit and vegetable base, following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L145 dated July 1, 1971).

Processed agricultural products

Regulation (CEE) No. 1347/71 determines the amounts of the variable elements and the additional duties applicable during the third quarter of 1971, to imports into the Community of goods covered by **Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69.** These Regulations affect products falling within the following Headings of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC. (17.04, 18.06, 19.01, 19.02, 19.03, 19.04, 19.05, 19.06, 19.07, 19.08, 21.01, 21.06, 21.07, 22.02, 29.04, 35.05 and 38.12). (*Journal Officiel* No. L143, dated June 29, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1394/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1519/70** relating to certain measures to be taken for goods covered by **Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69** following the devaluation of the French Franc. (*Journal Officiel* No. L145 dated July 1, 1971).

The Board of Trade Journal dated July 16, 1969 contained the text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1267/69** fixing the special provisions applicable to the import of goods coming from Greece, covered by **Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69.** The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Europeénnes* No. L144 dated June 30, 1971 contains the text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1358/71** extending the period of validity of **Regulation (CEE) 1267/69** to June 30, 1972.

EDB 7171/408

Customs regulations

Regulation (CEE) No. 1318/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 802/68** relating to the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods. (*Journal Officiel* No. L139 dated June 25, 1971).

Directive 71/235/CEE concerns the harmonisation of the provisions imposed by law, regulation and administrative action relating to the usual handling of goods in the customs warehouses and free zones. (*Journal Officiel* No. L143 dated June 29, 1971).

EDB 7174/408

Common Customs Tariff and Tariff Quotas

The Board of Trade Journal dated August 19, 1970 contained the test of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1571/70** relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community Tariff quota for certain handmade products. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L144 dated June 30, 1971 contains the test of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1356/71** modifying **Regulation (CEE) No. 1571/70** by the addition of the appropriate Government Departments in Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Iran, and Ceylon to those authorised to issue the required certificates of origin.

Regulation (CEE) No. 1346/71 suspends the Common Customs Tariff on black halibuts (Hippoglossus reinhardtius) (CCT No. ex 03.01 B I g) at a nil rate of duty for the period July 1, 1971 to December 31, 1971). **EDB 7174/408**

France

PARAFISCAL TAX ON FURNITURE: The French *Journal Officiel* of June 25 announced that a parafiscal tax at a rate of 0.3 per cent will be levied for a period of four years on sales of furniture. The tax will operate on the lines adopted for the value added tax and will be administered by the Comité de Développement des Industries Françaises de l' Ameublement (CODIFA).

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Irish Republic

Tariff Reductions: Tariff reductions have been made under the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area agreement and take effect from July 1, 1971. Joint consideration of the rate of tariff reductions on a number of items is taking place between the United Kingdom and Irish Republic Governments, but as an interim measure it has been agreed that for certain of these there should be from July 1 either a standstill of the rates of duty at their 1970-1 level or a modified reduction. The items to which standstill applies comprise footwear, certain iron and steel products, certain kinds of agricultural machinery, certain domestic electrical appliances, aluminium holloware, blankets, mobile homes and joinery. Modified tariff reductions have been made on furniture, ropes and cordage, brushes and brooms

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

Italy

ADDITIVES IN FOODSTUFFS—STARCHES: The Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of June 18 published a Ministerial Decree governing additives, whether organic or chemical, permitted in starches used in the preparation of foodstuffs for human consumption. A table annexed to the Decree sets out descriptions, standards and amounts allowed in numbered categories. In addition to the usual description, labels on goods falling within Part I of the table should bear the words "Amido no...." followed by the appropriate category number. Goods falling within Part II should also bear the mention "Per alimenti: uso limitato". The Decree takes effect from July 3, 1971.

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

Switzerland

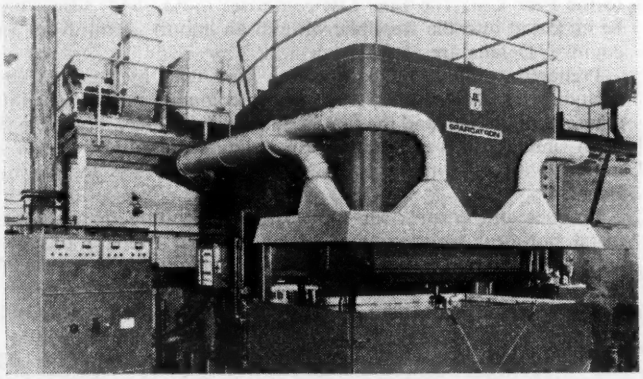
INCREASE IN TURNOVER TAX RATE: The Swiss authorities have announced that the Turnover Tax rate will be raised as from January 1, 1972. The new rate will be 4 per cent for retail trade and 6 per cent for wholesale trade. No further details are yet available.

EDB Ext. 460, 461

Austria

REMOVAL OF BAN ON IMPORTS OF POULTRY: The Austrian Government has from June 26 lifted the ban on imports from Great Britain of domestic and wild poultry.

EDB Ext. 460, 461



Adam Opel AG, of Russelsheim, a subsidiary of General Motors, have resolved a production problem and are effecting savings of up to 40 per cent in certain machining operations in tooling. Opel engineers discussed their problems with Sparcatron Ltd., Gloucester and in 1969 a 33-ton electro-discharge machine with a 9 by 5 ft. worktable was shipped to Germany.

Opel now report that the production time for many dies has been reduced by up to 40 per cent, through the use of this equipment.

Picture shows the 33-ton SM 108 machine tool.

Federal Republic of Germany

BAN ON IMPORT OF EGGS: Notification has been received of a further relaxation of the ban on the import into the Federal Republic of Germany (previously reported in *Trade and Industry* of March 23, 1971) of shell eggs of hens, turkeys, guinea-fowls, pheasants, ducks and geese which at present applies to Great Britain (Northern Ireland was not affected by the ban). Exemption from this ban may now be granted by senior departments of the Länder governments by agreement with the Federal German Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, provided that there is no danger of animal epidemics being brought into the Federal Republic. Permits may be subject to conditions and stipulations.

EDB Exts. 466, 467, 482

Abu Dhabi

AGENCIES: The Abu Dhabi Municipality issued in April this year Decision No. 494, which restricts the holding of agencies for Abu Dhabi to nationals of Abu Dhabi and provides for the establishment of an agencies' register. There have as yet been no instructions to implement this decision, but it is expected that these will be issued in due course. Firms are therefore advised, whenever possible, to give agencies for Abu Dhabi to (locally resident) nationals or at least to ensure, whenever an agency agreement is due for renewal, that an Abu Dhabi partner (preferably fully paid up and active) is included in any company acting as agent. It is in any case usually considered wise to appoint in the Arabian Gulf locally resident nationals as agents for the various countries, regardless of whether the latter have any legislation to this effect. **EDB Ext. 416, 477**

Kenya

IMPORT LICENSING REGULATIONS: Legal Notice no. 134 published in the Kenya Gazette Supplement of July 2, announced with effect from June 24, the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1971, which amends the First Schedule to the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order, 1968 (published in the Board of Trade Journal of December 13, 1968, pages 1662-1664) to the following extent:

Code				Items
				(*a*) by deleting therefrom the following items—
581	2	0	0	Products of polymerisation and copolymerisation (e.g. polyethylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl, etc., derivatives coumaroneindene resins) in liquid or pasty form (including emulsions, dispersions and solutions).
				(*b*) by inserting therein in their correct numerical order the following new items—
581	2	0	0	Products of polymerisation and copolymerisation (e.g. polypropylene in the form of moulding powder, filament, etc., derivatives, coumaroneindene resins) in liquid or pasty form (including emulsions, dispersions and solutions).
655	6	2	1	Fishing nets and netting.
677	0	0	9	Iron and Steel wires including nickel-plated wires.
692	3	0	0	Gas Cylinders.

Note: All goods listed in the First Schedule to the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies Order, 1968 are prohibited from being imported into Kenya without a specific import licence. **EDB Ext. 471/2/3**

Liberia

IMPORT OF CAR BATTERIES: Information has been received from the British Embassy in Monrovia that, with effect from July 1, the Liberian Government placed an embargo on the importation of car batteries into Liberia.

EDB 471/2/3

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Central African Republic

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATIONS: It was announced by the Central African Republic decree no. 71/048 of March 18, 1971 that the importation for the purpose of resale of the following articles originating from countries other than those of UDEAC (Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, and Gabon) had been prohibited as from March 18, 1971.

Tariff position	Description
Ex 55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton containing at least 85 per cent by weight of cotton, plain, serge, twill or satin woven; printed or the like (with motifs obtained by printing; the application of cropping flock or otherwise); woven pagne.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

Republic of South Africa

CHANGE TO THE METRIC SYSTEM: South African *Government Gazette* notice no. R.883 publishes substantial amendments to the Weights and Measures Act Regulations. Amongst them metric quantities are introduced for chicken grit, poultry and pigeon grain mixtures, asbestos, milk-base baby foods, bread crumbs and wheat flake crumbs, pre-cooked extruded products consisting of a starch or mixture of starches, cocoa and drinking chocolate, adhesives—solid and liquid, syrup—golden and black, coke, coal and anthracite, split or log firewood, soap, scouring powders, washing powders, non-soapy detergent laundry bars, balanced animal feed rations, Lucerne seed, bean seed, fish paste, binding and fencing wire, barbed wire, baling wire, rug cut piles, chain link wire-diamond mesh, and wire netting with hexagonal meshes.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

CHANGE TO THE METRIC SYSTEM: WATER METERS. South African *Government Gazette* no. R884 of May 28 publishes certain changes in the Weights and Measures Regulations concerning water meters. The new Regulations cover the design and construction of water meters, marking, sealing and assize stamps, methods of destiny and permitted error.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

IMPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS 1971: The South African *Government Gazette* of July 2 publishes a list of items now added to the Free List. The Free List comprises those goods which may be imported into the Republic without an import permit from any country. Details are as follows:

Prepared colours and paints of a kind used by students (but excluding artists' colours and poster colours), modifying tints, amusement colours and the like, in tablets, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms or packings (including such colours in sets or outfits, with or without brushes, palettes or other accessories), Ex 32.10;

Polishes and creams, for footwear, for furniture or for floors, metal polishes, scouring powders and similar preparations (but excluding prepared waxes falling within heading No. 34.04), 34.05;

Modelling clay, Ex 34.07;

Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material (excluding papers, paperboard or cloth), 37.01;

Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not, 37.02;

Portable electric lamps (excluding miners' safety lamps (cap lamps) electric), Ex 39.07, Ex 44.27, Ex 69.13, Ex 70.14, Ex 71.13, Ex 83.07, Ex 85.10, Ex 90.13, Ex 90.17, Ex 95.05, Ex 99.06;

Hardwood in the rough or roughly squared, Ex 44.03, Ex 44.04;

Wooden tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom and brush bodies and handles; boot and shoe lasts and trees, of wood, 44.25;

Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard, 48.16;

Prepared painting canvas, Ex 59.07;

Oil baize and oil cloth, Ex 59.09;

Wicks, of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like; tubular knitted gas mantle fabric and incandescent gas mantles, 59.14;

Tubes and pipes of cast iron, 73.17;

Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron or steel [excluding (a) lightweight quick coupling pipes of the kind used with portable

spray irrigation systems, (b) riveted tubes and pipes of wrought iron or steel, (c) down pipes and gutter pipes and (d) tubes and pipes of wrought iron or steel, not riveted, of a kind commonly used for the supply of water, gas, steam, drainage and sewerage], Ex 73.18;

Clocks and watches and parts thereof excluding watchstraps, Ex 71.12, Ex 71.16, 91.01, 91.02, 91.04, 91.05, 91.07, 91.08, 91.09, 91.10, 91.11, Ex 99.06;

Stoves, ranges, coppers, grates, ovens and pans, not electrical, and not being for industrial or manufacturing purposes but excluding pressure stoves (Primus stove type) and paraffin (oil) stoves (wick type), Ex 73.36, Ex 73.37, Ex 73.38, Ex 74.17;

Icing sets, Ex 73.38, Ex 76.15, Ex 80.06;

Strainers and sieves, Ex 73.38, 96.06;

Skimmers, Ex 73.38, Ex 75.06, Ex 82.14;

Flat irons, paraffin and petrol types, Ex 82.04;

Vegetable peelers, electro mechanical with self-contained electric motor, other vegetable peelers, Ex 82.04, Ex 82.08, Ex 84.30, Ex 85.06;

Artists' painting knives, palette knives and modelling tools, Ex 82.04, Ex 82.09;

Graters, tin openers, food slicers and bacon slicers, Ex 82.04, Ex 82.08, Ex 84.30, Ex 85.06;

Domestic sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines and parts, Ex 84.41;

Domestic food mincers and mixers, electro mechanical with self-contained electric motor, Ex 85.06;

Razors and shavers, Ex 82.11, Ex 85.07;

Motor cycles, auto cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without sidecars; sidecars of all kinds, 87.09;

Invalid carriages, fitted with means of mechanical propulsion (motorised or not) and parts and accessories thereof, 87.11, Ex 87.12;

Motor cycle engines, Ex 84.06;

Outboard engines, Ex 84.06;

Espresso-type coffee percolators, electrically heated, Ex 84.17;

Domestic glasswashing and dishwashing machines, Ex 84.19;

Differential chain-hoists; triple-spurgear chain hoists, Ex 84.22;

Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus, 90.07;

Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles but excluding coin-operated projectors, Ex 90.08;

Image projectors (excluding cinematograph projectors); photographic (excluding cinematographic) enlargers and reducers but excluding coin-operated projectors, Ex 90.09;

Wire recorders, Ex 92.11;

Artists' easels, Ex 94.03;

Artists' brushes, Ex 96.02;

Slide fasteners and parts thereof, 98.02;

Propelling pencils and leads therefor; ballpoint pens and refills therefor, Ex 98.03. **EDB Exts. 471/2/3**

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List No. 529, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 2, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1. Thimble roller chain of steel with a breaking load of not less than 7,500 lb. and not more than 100,000 lb. and parts thereof, from free of duty to 20 per cent *ad valorem* (73. 29. 45);
2. Vibrator or shaker conveyors and parts thereof (*a*) classified 84. 22. 65. 10 from 5 per cent *ad valorem* (general) and free (UK) to 20 per cent *ad valorem* (general) and 15 per cent *ad valorem* (UK);
   (*b*) classified 84. 22. 65. 20 from free of duty to 20 per cent *ad valorem*;
3. Pedal cycle type pneumatic tyre pumps from 5 per cent *ad valorem* to five cents each.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. **CRE Ext. 2274**

Singapore

IMPORT CONTROL: The Department of Trade and Industry has been informed by cable from Singapore that as from July 5, 1971 the importation of motorcycles will no longer be subject to quota restriction or import licensing.

EDB Ext. 469, 468 & 401

Burma

ENTRY VISAS: The Department of Trade and Industry has been informed by the Burmese Embassy that the Burmese authorities have recently introduced a new procedure to expedite the issue of entry visas to businessmen wishing to visit Burma for business purposes. Burmese Missions abroad may now issue without delay entry visas valid for a week's stay.

CRE Ext. 2252

Khmer Republic

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS: The Ministry of Trade of the Khmer Republic has issued details of goods authorised for export and import by the private sector. Details concerning regulations governing repatriation of foreign currency are also available.

ESD Ext. 420, 475

Japan

FOOD LABELLING: A report has appeared in the Japanese press of some amendments to the Law of 1950 on the Standardisation and Appropriate Labelling of Agricultural Products to be brought into effect on January 1, 1972. No official announcement of these changes has been made yet, but some details have been obtained. Under the Law, items may be designated by a Cabinet order as requiring a special standard of labelling to ensure that their description will not be in any way misleading to the customers. Since the enactment of the Law in 1950 none have in fact been designated, but it is expected that an order will soon be issued on the following products:

carbonated refreshing drinks
fruit drinks
tomato-juice and ketchup
ham and sausage made from fish meat.

To these it is expected that at a later date the following six products will be added:

ham and sausage made from meat (other than fish meat)
fish paste products
vinegar
soy sauce
instant noodles
vegetable oils and fats.

For all these the following information will be required on the label:

name of product
name of fruit (if used)
percentage of fruit content (if used)
ingredients (including food additives, if used; in which case the labelling requirements for additives under the Food Sanitation Act must also be observed)
quantity
date of manufacture, or alternatively date of import
special cooking or storage instructions, if any
storage temperature
directions for use
name of importer.

This information must be given in Japanese on a sticker attached to each container either by the importer at the customs warehouse, or by the exporter before shipment if this is more convenient. Details will be issued on the size of lettering that must be used on this labelling.

In addition the following words or phrases must *not* be included on the label either in Japanese or in other language:

'pure,' or words with a similar meaning, for fruit drinks other than natural fruit juices containing no additives
'fresh' or words with a similar meaning
any words of phrases contradicting any of the compulsory information listed above
any other lettering or illustration likely to cause confusion about the contents.

Many of these requirements are already covered by the regu-

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JAPAN
Continued

lations of the Ministry of Health and Welfare or the Fair Trade Commission, which are primarily in order to safeguard consumers against products which might damage their health and against misleading descriptions. The purpose of the Ministry of Agriculture's requirements is, however, to protect the economic interests of consumers, but at the same time they are designed to cover the labelling requirements of all three authorities in order to avoid overlapping. They are due to be enforced on goods to be imported on or after January 1, 1972, ie six months after the official announcement is published, although we are told that there is no penalty clause in the regulations to cater for infringements after this date.

If the announcement differs in any way from the information given in this notice, a further notice will be issued immediately.

No further information is available at present.

New Zealand

INQUIRY INTO CONTINUOUS FILAMENT POLYESTER YARN: The public hearing of the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board on the subject of protection for the manufacture in New Zealand of continuous filament polyester yarn classified in tariff items 51.01.43, 51.01.44, 51.01.45 will now take place in Wellington, on Thursday, October 7, 1971, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

The terms of reference are those set out fully in *Trade and Industry* of March 24, pages 674/5, which originally set the date of the hearing as May 6, 1971. Notice of deferment was given in *Trade and Industry* of May 19, page 398. Any person who has not already tendered evidence and wishes to do so should lodge twelve copies of a typewritten statement of the evidence to be presented under oath at the public inquiry at the Tariff and Development Board's office in Wellington no later than Tuesday, September 21, 1971. Reference CRE 853/69.

CRE Ext. 2321

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY—TEMPORARY PROTECTION: The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has received an application for temporary protection of the following item:

Tariff Item	Description
Ex 58.10.000	Embroidered Badges.

The question of a temporary protection for this item may at a later date be referred to the Emergency Protection Authority.

CRE Ext. 2321

Dominican Republic

IMPORT QUOTAS AND PROHIBITIONS: HM Embassy in Santo Domingo report that by Decree No. 1181 of June 22, 1971 the Dominican Republic system of quotas and prohibition for certain imports (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 18, 1967, page 442) has been extended until June 30, 1972.

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

Peru

RAW MATERIALS FOR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY TO BE EXEMPTED FROM DUTY: Decree Law No. 18885 published on June 16, 1971, exempts from import duty raw materials imported by the Peruvian pharmaceutical industry.

EDB Exts. 474, 476, 7312

IMPORTED CKD PACKAGES FOR LOCAL VEHICLE ASSEMBLY: Decree Law 18884 of June 15, 1971, amends Decree Law No. 18079 of December 30, 1969, concerning the import duties payable on CKD packages imported for the Peruvian motor vehicle assembly industry. A copy of the amended decree is available.

EDB Exts. 474, 476, 7312

PERUVIAN GENERAL MINING LAW. By Decree Law no. 18880 published on June 9 the Peruvian Government introduced the General Mining Law, as foreshadowed in last year's Normative Decree Law (no. 18225 of April 14, 1970) on the mining industry.

The new legislation covers inter alia: prospecting rights; exploration and development timetables; special rights of the State in marketing, refining and price-fixing; State participation in private mining enterprises; duty concessions on imports of capital goods and materials; State guarantees on tax stability; the establishment of a Mining Investment Fund; and the establishment of mining communities giving worker participation. A copy of an English translation of the Law is available for inspection in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library. It is hoped that additional copies will become available shortly.

Trinidad and Tobago

IMPORT LICENSING ARRANGEMENTS: The List of Exceptions to the Trinidad and Tobago Open General Licence has been amended as follows: by deleting item 721-13.09 and substituting the following, 721-13.09 Plastic (including PVC) insulated cables and wire for electricity up to 3,300 volts, and up to size 0.2 sq. in. or 120 sq. mm. **EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312**

Guyana

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN: Exporters to Guyana are reminded that local customs regulations require original certificates of origin to accompany consignments eligible for entry under the Commonwealth Preferential Tariff. These documents should be signed by the exporter or his authorised nominee. Failure to comply with these regulations may result in the goods being entered only at the full (general) rate of duty.

Venezuela

LABELLING REGULATIONS: By Decree 2797 published on May 5, 1971, the Commercial Directorate of the Venezuelan Ministry of Finance regulates the labelling of all pre-packed products, whether locally made or imported. After August 18, 1971, retailers may not sell goods which do not comply with these new regulations. A copy of this Decree, in English, is available from Tariff Section of Export Data Branch.

EDB Exts. 474, 476, 7312

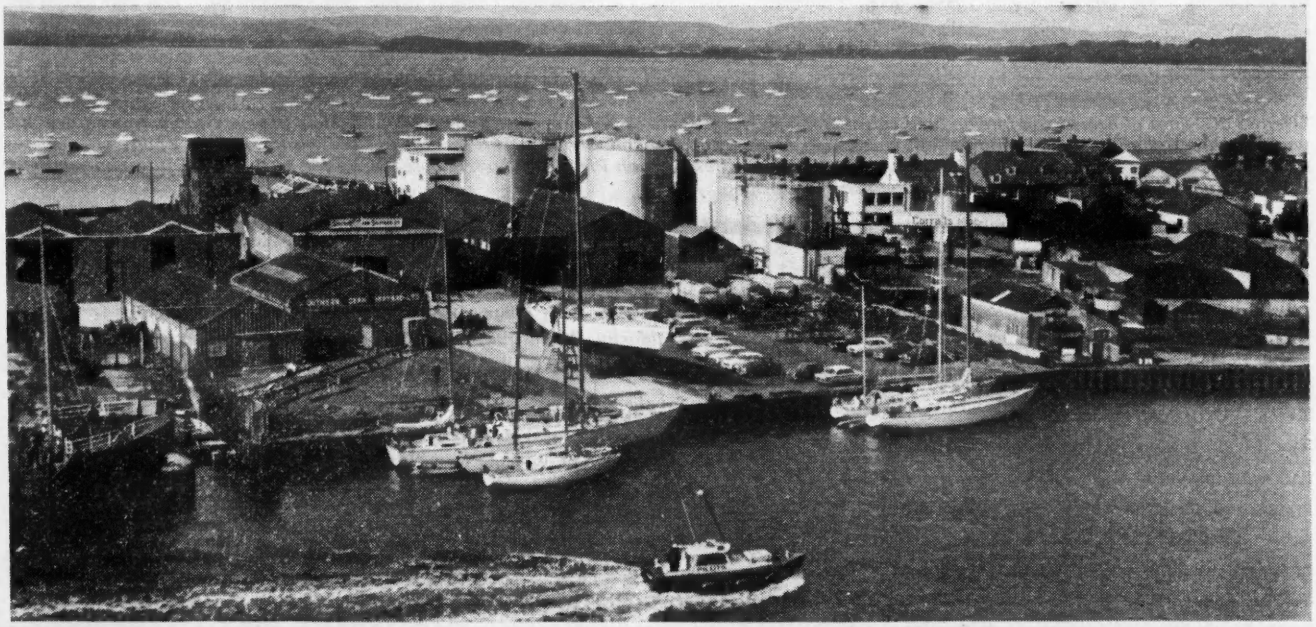
Argentina

TEMPORARY BAN ON IMPORTATION OF LUXURY GOODS: Decree law number 2118 of July 1 suspends for one year imports into Argentina of certain luxury and inessential goods included among which are whisky, chinaware, knitwear, toys, consumer durables, musical instruments, chocolates and biscuits. Imports of goods which will continue to be allowed include travellers' baggage, personal gifts, diplomatic imports, commercial samples and prototypes of goods to be manufactured in Argentina. The Minister of Industry and Commerce is also empowered to modify the list where imports are deemed essential for national development. The law does not apply to goods subject to agreements negotiated under LAFTA regulations.

The law will not affect (a) goods already authorised for importation, (b) goods afloat or in Argentine ports before the date of the decree or (c) goods covered by irrevocable letters of credit dated before the date of the decree. In all these cases the goods must be cleared through the Argentine customs within 90 days of the date of the decree and letters of credit cannot be increased, extended or otherwise modified. **EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312**

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

OCEAN-GOING YACHTS FOR EXPORT



Southern Ocean Shipyard Ltd's new yard alongside Poole Quay in Dorset. On the slipway, ready for launching is 'Nariida' the fourth and latest of their Ocean 71 class—said to be the world's largest glassfibre sailing yacht—due to leave shortly for Norway. Moored alongside (left, nearest the quay) is the third Ocean 71, 'Benedic', for a Bermudan owner. Moored on the right of the picture (nearest the quay) is the Canadian-owned Gallant 53 'Age of Aquarius'. Another Ocean 71 had just left the yard for delivery in Norway. And among the yachts now being completed in the sheds behind is the fifth Ocean 71 for a Canadian owner for completion in January. Nearly all the company's sales is accounted for by exports.

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

30p per line, minimum £1.50 payable in advance Box No. 50p
Orders for advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
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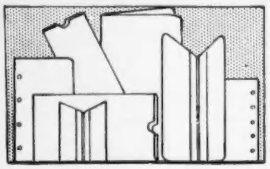

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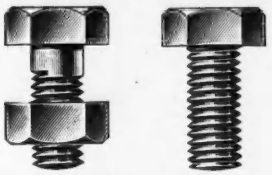

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